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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

June 5, 1920, Temperature 74 — Rainfall 0.58 inch. — Humidity 96. — June 5, 191, Temperature 54.

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FOR GENTS
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RUBBER OVER SHOES
Waterproof
For Ladies $1.50 a pair.
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The following is the Colonial Office Birthday Honours List:—

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

The Hon. F. S. MALAN, Minister of Agriculture, South Africa.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr. GEOFFREY F. ARCHER, C.M.G., Governor of Somaliland.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Commonwealth of Australia.

Sir CHARLES WADE, ex-Agent-General of New South Wales.

Mr. DENISON MILLER, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

HONORARY KNIGHT COMMANDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

His Highness MOHAMED JAMAL-UL-ALAM, Sultan of Brunei.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr. JAMES COLLINS, Secretary to the Treasury, Commonwealth of Australia.

Mr. CRAWFORD DOUGLAS JONES, Resident Commissioner, Rhodesia.

Mr. JOSEPH DE CLOS, of Mauritius.

Mr. WALTER GALE, Clerk to the House of Representatives, Commonwealth of Australia.

Mr. EDWARD JARVIS, Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda.

Mr. JAMES MACGREGOR, Resident Commissioner, Bechuanaland.

Mr. HUGH MARSHALL, Visiting Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. STEPHENS MITHS, Comptroller-General of Customs, Commonwealth of Australia.

Colonel GERALD STUMMES, Commissioner, Somaliland.

HONORARY COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

SHEIKH ALI BIN SALEM, Assistant Liwali of Mombasa.

KNIGHTHOODS.

Professor JOHN BEATTIE, F.R.S.E., D.Sc., Principal of the University of South Africa.

The Hon. JAMES CONNOLLY, Agent-General for Western Australia.

Mr. COLIN DAVIES, K.C., Chief Justice, Bermuda.

Lieut.-Colonel HERMAN HEYMAN, Legislative Councillor, South Rhodesia.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOOD, Senior Puisne Judge, Victoria.

Major EDWARD LEGGETT, Chairman, East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. THOMAS LENNARD (of Bristol), Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, C.M.G., City of Dunedin, New Zealand.

Mr. HENRY WICKHAM, for services in connection with Rubber Plantation in the Far East.

Mr. JEREMIAH WILSON, ex-Postmaster-General of South Africa.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (COMPANIONS.)

Mr. DARCY ADDISON, Under Secretary Tasmania.

Mr. THOMAS BRODRICK, Under Secretary, Lands Survey Department, New Zealand.

Mr. HENRY CARR, Resident, Nigeria.

Mr. EDWIN DRAKE, Secretary of the Public Works, Victoria.

Mr. BENJAMIN FRIEND, Principal Parliamentary Reporter, Commonwealth of Australia.

Mr. JOSEPH HARPER, Surveyor-General, Federated Malay States.

Mr. WILLIAM MACKAY, Chief Collector of Customs, Cyprus.

Mr. RICHARD O'DWYER, Commissioner of Public Charities, Newfoundland.

Mr. MALCOLM SHEPHERD, Prime Minister's Department, Commonwealth of Australia.

Mr. PERCIVAL STEVENS, Inspector of Mines, Trinidad.

FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.

The following is the Foreign Office List:—

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Sir JOHN JORDAN, lately His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China.

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr. BEILBY ALSTON, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr. ROBERT VANSITTART, of the Diplomatic Service.

Mr. WILLIAM RATTIGAN, of the Diplomatic Service.

Commander GERALD TALBOT, Naval Attaché, His Majesty's Legation at Athens.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE ORDER.

The following are the appointments for services during the war:—

DAME GRAND CROSS.

Lady ANNIE DE SAUSMAREZ, President of the British Women's Work Association, China.

COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Mr. HENRY GITTINS, Adviser to the Commissioner-General of the Siamese State Railways.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Captain L. E. CANNING, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Mr. W. W. ENGLAND, Peking Executive Committee.

Mr. H. G. GARDNER, Chairman, Hankow War Information Committee.

Mr. T. LESLIE, for excellent work for British interests in China.

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Mr. R. H. ECKFORD, Vice-Consul, Tangtan.

Mr. A. HIDE, Assistant British Commercial Attaché, Shanghai.

Mr. J. D. HOGG, Vice-Consul, Bangkok.

SENSATIONAL REPORT.

BERLIN, June 3rd.

The sensational report in the *Berliner Tageblatt* of revolutionary troops assembled in the neighbourhood of Berlin is officially denied.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PROHIBITION LAW CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 2nd.

The Supreme Court has not decided the validity of the Prohibition Amendment and Enforcement Law and has gone into recess untill Monday when the term closes.

WASHINGTON, June 3rd.

The Supreme Court has held that an amendment of the Federal Constitution cannot be submitted for ratification to a referendum vote in the States having provisions for taking a referendum, and, therefore, set aside the decrees of the Ohio Court in favour of the submission of the Prohibition and woman's suffrage amendments to the voters.

AMERICAN MINERS.

WASHINGTON, June 3rd.

The anthracite mine-owners and miners have accepted President Wilson's offer of a Commission to decide the wages dispute.

THE KRASSIN MISSION.

LONDON, June 2nd.

In connection with the apprehensions expressed in France with regard to the Krassin negotiations, especially that France's claims towards Russia may be prejudiced by Britain receiving Russian gold in exchange for supplies, Reuter understands that the fundamental purpose of the negotiations is to establish trade relations. It may be necessary to employ a certain amount of gold, in order to finance the beginning of these operations, but the British Government, like the other Allies, is seeking to obtain not gold, but food and raw material for Western Europe.

It is emphasised that the interview between the Premier and M. Krassin will not be arranged until the French view is received, and Allied representatives will participate equally with the British in all discussions before the Supreme Economic Council.

PARIS, June 3rd.

M. Millerand has instructed M. Avenol, the French representative at the Inter-Allied Economic Council, *en route* to London, regarding economic negotiations with M. Krassin.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND.

LONDON, June 2nd.

A telegram from Prague denies that a rupture has taken place between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland. Dr. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, is convinced that the dispute has been settled amicably.

MEXICAN FERMENT.

VERA CRUZ, June 2nd.

Aguilar, the late General Carranza's son-in-law, has surrendered and will be allowed to leave the country by the next steamer.

FRENCH TRADE.

PARIS, June 2nd.

The trade statistics show that the total French exports to America during the past ten months were $145,000,000, compared with $45,000,000 in the corresponding months in 1918 and 1919. The imports from America during the same period were $623,000,000, compared with $827,000,000.

PALESTINE.

LONDON, May 2nd.

A telegram from Jerusalem says that persistent attacks by Bedouins continue in Galilee, necessitating operations by an Indian patrol to save the cattle.

FRENCH MINERS.

PARIS, June 2nd.

It is announced that the miners are offering to do extra hours of work daily in order to increase the insufficient production.

PEASANTS' REVOLT.

LONDON, June 2nd.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that there have been grave peasant uprisings in South Russia which were only suppressed after sanguinary fighting. Hundreds of peasants have been killed and several villages destroyed.

CHILD MAULED BY LION.

On May 12, in the morning, a very sad incident occurred at People's Park, Madras. Mr. A. Bennet, superintendent of the Zoo, was supervising the issue of the animals' food for the day outside the enclosure when he heard shrieks inside. On rushing up to the enclosure surrounding the lion's den he found that the brute was mauling an Indian girl of seven years of age. The child was foolishly placed on the wall of the enclosure by a female relative and the animal sprang, grasped the child by an arm and dragged it inside. Mr. Bennet, helped by some of the keepers, succeeded in driving the lion into its den, which it entered with the child between its jaws. On getting in it placed the child on the floor and Mr. Bennet and the keepers prodding the beast with iron bars drove it out again. They then worked the sliding gate which enabled them to enter and remove the girl who was fearfully mangled. The park sergeant took the child to the general hospital, but little hopes of its recovery are entertained.

SUMMARY COURT CASE.

THIRD PARTY CONTENTION.

An action of Kwong Yuen Mau vs. Mrs. J. Mackay in the sum of $156.68 for household supplies furnished in the latter part of 1919, was heard in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood. A similar action, involving the same principal is also being brought by the Yung Kwong Ip Trading Company, as the Kwong Wah.

At the instance of the defendant, Mr. J. Mackay was named as the third party in the suit. Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the plaintiff in the case brought up to-day, the suit of Kwong Yuen Mau. Mr. S. N. Blake appeared for the defendant, Mrs. J. Mackay, and Mr. E. L. Agassiz appeared for the third party named, Mr. J. Mackay.

The testimony of a witness for the plaintiffs, the son of a member of the firm, was heard, this afternoon.

At the instance of Mr. Agassiz, a point of law was brought up questioning the responsibility of Mr. J. Mackay for debts incurred in his name by Mrs. Mackay. After discussion before the Court by counsel for the defendant, and counsel for the third party, as to whether the third party should be involved in the suit, the Court adjourned *sine die* to consider the point of law raised.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. report on June 4:

We have again to report an uneventful week with only a small amount of business passing. The decline in the sterling exchange does not appear to have brought out buying orders. The Shanghai market is also dull and featureless and quotations are purely nominal.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been done at $625.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons can be had at $410. Unions are enquired for at $175. North Chinas are nominal at Tls. 160 and Yangtszes at Tls. 225.

Shipping.—Douglases have declined and shares are on offer at $82. Indo-Chinas (deferred) have sellers at $207. Shell Transports have buyers at 205/- with business done at 210/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars, very little business has been done during the week and the rate has declined to a selling rate of $236. Malabons are still in demand at $51.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Wharves are quiet, business having been done at $83½ with buyers at $83. Kowloon Docks are also quiet with buyers at $151 and sellers at $152. Shanghai Docks are quoted at Tls. 131 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—The following are all buying quotations:—China Lights $8¼ (old) and $6¼ (new); Dairy Farms $23½; Electrics $17½; Ropes $23; Hongkong Trams $7; Peak Trams (old) $5.30 (ex dividend); Steam Laundries $4½; Cements $6.90; Water Boats $12½, and Wisemans $35.

COMPULSORY LABOUR.

MR. LANSBURY DEFENDS PRINCIPLE.

Mr. George Lansbury, speaking at a luncheon-hour meeting at the Friends' Meeting Place, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, denied having said that there had been no atrocities in Russia, but considering the size of the country and the number of people there had been fewer atrocities than in any other revolution in history. In his judgment there had been far more atrocities since the Allies began to find money and materials for fighting against the revolution that ever there were before. At first it was almost a bloodless revolution. Religion had not been destroyed in the country by the revolution, as was alleged. What had happened was that the Church had been cut off from the State, as had also happened in the case of Wales. The Church, like landlords or capitalists, had lost all its private property, and this was not now recognised in the country. As to the allegation that marriage was abolished, all that had happened was that they declared that marriage must be a civil and not a religious ceremony. Those who wanted the latter could have it after the civil ceremony. He did not object to compulsory labour. The law in Russia did not compel labour, but it prevented those who would not work from enjoying the fruits of others' labour. What Russia had done was to abolish the right of anyone to exploit the labour of others, and he wished to see that principle inaugurated in this country. With regard to Lenin he was not a bloodthirsty villain and thief, but a clear, straightforward speaking man who hid nothing from view.

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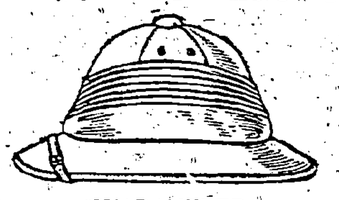

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Quality, Variety, Perfection.

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CAMPBELL MOORE & Co., LTD.
ARE THE ONLY
EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS
IN THE COLONY.
SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON
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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
WILKINSON'S
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
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BRITISH PILSENER BEER
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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
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Sole Agents for China:
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LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

By Order of the Mortgagees

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th day of June, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their salesroom in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hong Kong.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Cheung Sha Wan in New Kowloon and registered in the District Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF LOT 916, THE REMAINING PORTION OF LOT 918, LOT 921 and SECTION A OF LOT 922, in Survey District No. 4.

IN ONE LOT.

The property is known as the "Kai Garden," and comprises well laid out flower and vegetable gardens and a pavilion with residential quarters adjoining thereto, all artistically designed in the Chinese style. Its area is about 21,000 sq. ft.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

MESSRS. DEACON LOOKER DEACON & HARSTON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Vendors' Solicitors, or to MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1920.

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS. are instructed to sell

The Steamship

"JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong, under an Order of the Court

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1920, at 3 o'clock P.M.

IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street.

The ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong of 5206 tons Gross and of 3360.71 Registered tonnage and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton.

For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars

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When there are diseases prevalent in the season, it is the most dangerous to Infants and so Great Care must be taken in feeding them with proper food otherwise they would give their Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid the trouble is to feed them with FACTOGEN which resembles human milk. It is easily digested and promotes healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants thriving and free from all Infantile Ailments.

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WE HAVE Just received A New Supply of WAR and ARMISTICE STAMPS.

Many varieties and values of NEW EUROPE also CATALOGUES and ALBUMS for sale.

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No. 10, Wyndham Street, P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

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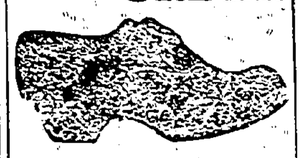

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21 CLOCHE STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491. Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
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Our processes are thorough and reliable. Our facilities and resources enable us to carry out all work quickly and our charges are really reasonable. Write for Price List and See:

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The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

THE DEFLATION OF THE CURRENCY.

VIEWS OF A BANKER.

The monthly review issued by Barclay's Bank, which is under the editorship of Mr. B. J. Foster, has an excellent article in its April number on the question of the deflation of the currency.

The total debt which, at the date when the currency note-fiduciary limit was fixed, stood at £8,072,000,000 is now £7,904,000,000. Of this reduction, Treasury Bills account for £62,000,000 and Ways and Means Advances for £52,000,000. During the same period outstanding currency notes have been reduced by £22,000,000, while Bank of England notes in circulation have increased by £11,000,000.

Against a debt reduction of £168,000,000 there has been, therefore, a decrease in the total notes (Bank of England and Currency) in circulation of £11,000,000.

Debt reduction should tend to deflate Bank deposits and Currency Notes, but so long as the maximum fiduciary issue is not reduced, it is possible for further credit to be created and, in consequence, for the total of Bank deposits and the issue of Currency Notes to be restored to their former level. It may be assumed that debt redemption will proceed at an even greater rate during the coming financial year, and it is to be hoped that industrial conditions will not be such as will cause the resulting deflation to be temporarily negatived by the creation of additional credit to meet the needs of trade. Every effort should be made to prevent this, but beyond a certain point deflation cannot be forced without grave danger to the financial and industrial structure, and it must be recognised that rapid deflation is impossible.

The position is a very difficult one, and its solution demands the exercise of a well-balanced judgement. It is necessary to hit a happy medium, for to err on either side is to retard the return to normal conditions. Carried to extremity, a policy of inflation would ultimately reduce to vanishing point the value of the pound, while the other extreme—a too drastic deflation—would kill production and new enterprise.

In considering the question of deflation, the level of prices is a vitally important factor, for obviously, falling prices enable a greater volume of business to be financed on the same, or on a smaller volume of credit. At the present time, with trade expanding and prices rising simultaneously, more credit is required for each unit of production because of its increased cost, and more credit is required by trade as a whole because of its greater volume. Instead of one movement approximately neutralising the other, as ideally it should, both factors tend to increase the demand for credit and so to make deflation more difficult.

It is to be hoped that prices will fall, otherwise monetary conditions must become more and more stringent, because, with an unyielding and arbitrary fiduciary limit, there is no elasticity in the ability to meet the industrial demand for credit. For a time, credit can be expanded by means of advances obtained from the Bank of England, but whether these are made to the Government via "Ways and Means," or to the public via "Other Securities," their effect is to force more notes into circulation; this results in a nearer approach to the maximum fiduciary issue, which maximum sets a limit to the extent to which credit can be created, except against gold. Moreover, the need of the moment, in as far as is practicable, is to deflate—to keep as far below the maximum as possible and to get back to gold prices.

Apart from the question of prices, every effort should be made to avoid unnecessary expansion, by economy in Governmental and private expenditure, by turning over each unit of credit as often and as quickly as possible—better transport facilities would be helpful here—by the banks discriminating between essential and non-essential loans. This the banks are doing, but unless prices fall, it will be necessary for them to use even more drastic discrimination in granting accommodation, and even so, despite every effort to economise credit, the alternative may ultimately lie between prejudicing production and broadening the basis of credit.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

Obviously, the ideal solution would be provided by gradually falling prices, but instead of falling, prices have risen, and certain of the causes responsible for this movement are outside our control. The index number for December last week was 334.7, while that for February, 1920, was 370.9. The reason for this increase is rather obscure and difficult to locate with certainty, but one primary factor is found in the competition of foreign buyers, who attach more importance to obtaining goods than they do to the price they pay for them. In other words, so long as—coincident with a great shortage of commodities—the printing presses of some Continental countries continue to turn out notes without limit, the principal anxiety of their traders will be to obtain goods; the number of pounds they have to pay for them, or the number of units of currency charged for each pound becomes a matter of comparatively small importance, because the great increase in the volume of paper money makes people careless as to prices. It has also to be remembered that this attitude is not confined to those countries to whom cost is a matter of secondary importance while paper money is being manufactured without restriction, but that it extends to countries—such as the United States—whose economic positions are sound and whose wealth has grown enormously since the war. The "paper money" countries compete for goods and force up prices all over the world, so that even countries with so called "gold prices" are really suffering from the effects of European inflation—effects which do not keep them from buying because of their great wealth. The competition is amongst the buyers—It is one-sided, and people possessing commodities for sale can largely fix their own price.

The price question is largely a "world" question, and there is thus a limit to the extent to which deflation and price reduction in this country can be effected by our own efforts. We have done our part—possibly more than our part—and it is for the "printing press" countries to help the general position—to help us to help them—by imposing drastic taxation and restricting their note issues.

It is hopeless for us to think that, by deflating credit and improving our exchanges, we can do more than help to bring down prices until international action has resulted in the world position as betweeen buyer and seller being equated. This equation may be brought about by increased production and reduced consumption. Increased production on an adequate scale will result when the whole world begins to get back to work. Apart from the question of general deflation and economy, reduced demand may also result from the adverse exchange countries being unable to obtain the credits necessary to enable them to continue importing except against equivalent exports; this however, would be in the nature of a disaster, for it would set back the reconstruction of Europe for years. Nevertheless, such a result may become inevitable, unless the countries concerned impose drastic taxation and restrict their issues of paper money. It is here that international action—on the basis of the Memorial suggesting an International conference—would be invaluable in that it would emphasise the fact that credit could not be given against the currencies of those countries who are hourly and daily engaged in depreciating them by overissue, or for other purposes than the provision of essentials.

If, for the reasons given, all efforts adequately to reduce prices and so compel a given volume of credit to do more work, should prove abortive—as they quite well may—it will become necessary to consider how the credit necessary to industry can best be created. The alternative would be to restrict output at a time when, more than ever before, increased production is necessary, and unemployment undesirable.

(Continued on Page 3.)

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

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Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS, ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES, KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES, ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers, High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG-NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.

Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

TRADE MARK.

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

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FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

JUST ARRIVED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS for Summer Latest Style.

Prices to suit all purses.

POHOOMULL BROS.

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HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART, MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
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CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—'VICTORIA.'

J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE BIRD ICE CREAM PARLOUR AND CONFECTIONERS

CHOCOLATES
Plain Sweet Vanilla Chocolates 40 cts. ¼
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates $1.40 per ½
Hershey's Nestle's and Bordens Chocolates
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COCOA
Imperial Cocoa 40 cts per ½
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Chirardelli Breakfast Cocoa 35 cts. per ½

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BOSTON CANDY STORE

OPPOSITE THE ROYAL THEATRE.

CALL BETWEEN ACTS.

TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE Consultation free.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
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"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
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"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned).
ON
WEDNESDAY,
June 9, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes,

Also

A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

And

Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.
(All new goods and in small lots.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 2, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
June 9, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, arge and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.,

Also

One Good Piano, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, American Ice Chest, &c., &c.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 2, 1920.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"BENVORLICH,"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, June 1, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,
$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An Experienced BOOK-KEEPER capable of undertaking expert business is open to engagement. Apply Box 1201 c/o "China Mail."

LOST.

LOST.—At the Peak, a small Black & White JAPANESE POODLE. Answers to the name of "TODDLES." Finder will be Rewarded. Box No. 1200, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES, CHALLENGE ROUND.

M. W. LO v. NG SZE KWONG.

THIS match, weather & ground permitting, will be played on MONDAY, 7th June at 4.30 P.M.

Prizes won during the tournament will be presented after the match.

Hongkong, June 4, 1920.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

TO-DAY

SATURDAY, June 5th.
TEA DANSANT from 4 to 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, June 6th.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
during
TIFFIN and AFTERNOON.

FLYING—
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
Each Day Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Tickets for flights and full particulars may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

INSURANCE: Personal accident Insurance can be effected at the time of Booking covering all risks whilst Flying. Rates including benefits from $5.00 covering $2,500, to $50.—covering $25,000.

Intending passengers should bring their own dust coats or Mackintoshes. Caps and Goggles will be obtainable at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NATIONAL CREDIT 5% 1920
UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF
THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE Local Manager of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the Public that subscriptions for above French Loan are opened to-day in its office, 5 Chater Road, and will be closed on the 20th of June, at 12 noon.

5% Premium Bonds of Frs. 500 each are issued at the price of

Frs. 485.—only.

Interest at 5% will run from the 15th of June.

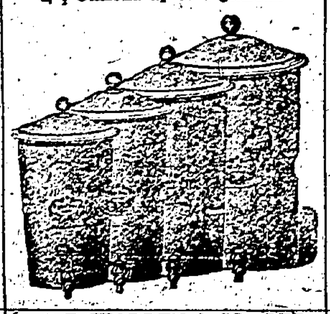
The Bonds are non-convertible before 1940 and redeemable in 75 years by means of drawings "(EIGHT DRAWINGS A YEAR) purporting yearly Frs. 20,000,000.—the first prize of each being

ONE MILLION FRANCS

ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 2, 1920.

Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS
1, ½ Gallons up to 4 gallons



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Nos. 30 & 32 Des Vœux Road Central.
Established 1900

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects, and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

None Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England,
1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

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CONTRACTS SOLICITED FOR HOUSES, OFFICES, HOTELS & SHIPS.

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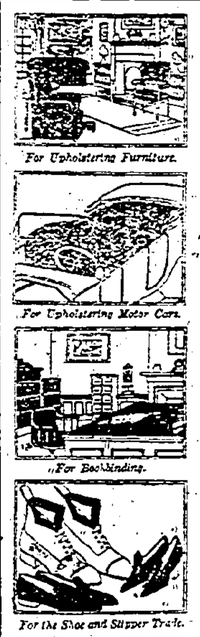

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LEATHER CLOTH

It is a faithful reproduction of leather in all grains and colourings. Whilst it costs only one-quarter the price it wears infinitely longer than leather: is scratch, grease and water proof.

Being insect and germ proof it is ideal for tropical climates.

It is washable and therefore more hygienic than leather.

"Rexine" looks like leather but it is better in every way.

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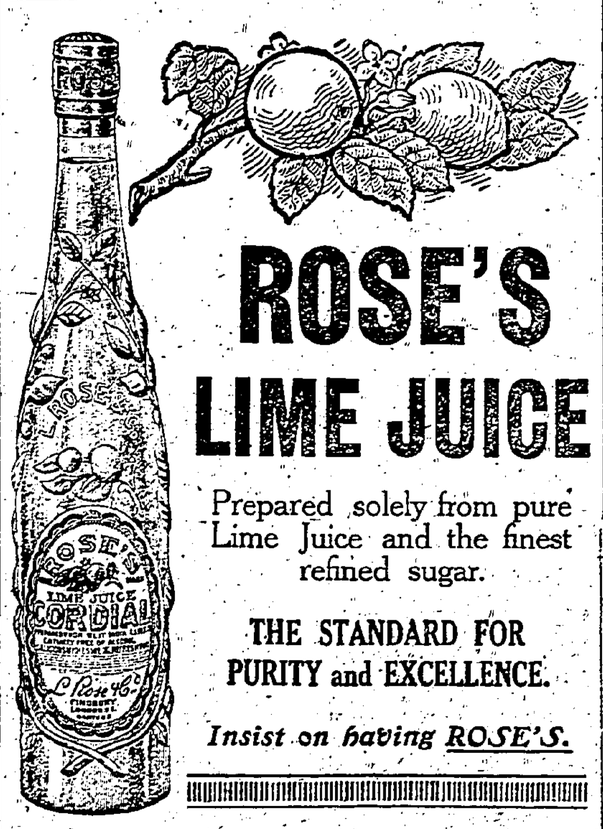

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Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 64, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 457.
Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

THE DEFLATION OF THE CURRENCY.

(*Continued from Page 2.*)

Bank of England notes, Currency notes and other legal tenders form the basis of credit; this basis can be effectively broadened by the purchase of gold, or by the regrettable expedient of removing the restrictions upon the issue of currency notes. Alternatively, the restrictions might be modified in a manner which would put into operation the suggestion made by the Chairman of this Bank some twelve months ago viz., that in the transition period, currency notes should be issued against a gradually increasing ratio of gold. The Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges decided in favour of more rigid measures but the position of stringency towards which we are moving and over which we may prove to have little control, suggests that their decision went too far, and that the greatest elasticity provided by an increasing ratio would have proved the better solution.

Ignoring this alternative, then the best method of expansion is to buy gold and use it as cover on a pound basis, for it would be a national calamity to take advantage of the provision for exceeding the fiduciary limit. A pound for pound gold basis would, however, not only be a selfish but also a short-sighted policy, for the gold stocks of the world are already sufficiently badly distributed without our accentuating the position and making it more difficult for the countries needing gold as a basis for their note issues to obtain it. Rather should we adopt a ratio system, and by every means in our power encourage other nations with depreciated exchanges to do the same. The method of issuing notes against a ratio of gold has been adopted by other countries—including the United States—and its adoption by this country would seem best to meet the needs of the present situation. It would fix a limit to the power to issues notes without removing all elasticity from the currency system. For example, with a 10 per cent. ratio an additional £10 in currency notes could be issued against the acquisition of £1 in gold; with a 20 per cent. ratio, £5 in currency notes against £1 in gold, and so on, according to the ratio agreed upon. At the present moment the ratio of gold and Bank of England notes deposited as backing for the currency-note issue is 10.2 per cent., while the ratio of gold to the combined circulation of Bank of England and Currency notes is 34 per cent.

The adoption of a gold ratio would not prevent the ultimate return to a full gold cover should experience prove this to be desirable, for the legal ratio of gold could be gradually increased as the process of deflation permitted. But it would, without discredit and without prejudicing the power of the Bank of England and the Government to deflate, enable them to expand the note issue when it became evident that the alternative lay between expansion and hampering production.

Deflation will inevitably prove a painful process, especially while certain factors, such as excessive competition and inflation abroad, tend to negative that tendency to lower prices which should result from reducing the amount of the fiduciary circulation. Nevertheless, the system of creating unlimited credit had to be abolished, and the difficulties of the transition period must be faced as they arise, with the realisation that deflation, although painful, is healthy and in the interests of the whole community.

It therefore only remains to be decided by what means deflation can be accomplished with a minimum of discomfort and danger, and it would certainly seem that the solution will be found in the adoption of a progressive ratio.

Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" fleet. 'Phone No. 3516.

NOTICES.

Tel. 1036. Tel. 1036.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION

FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS.

THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - $30 per month.
CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or WANCHAI - $20 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

33 & 35, Des Vœux Road Central,

Tel. 1036. HONGKONG. Tel. 1036.

SWATOW DRAWN THREAD WORK,

CANTON EMBROIDERY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. K. TSAN & CO.,
54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

P. O. BOX 564. CABLE ADDRESS TSANG.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES, Kodaks and Kodak Films, &c. &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

BATH TUBS.

SANITARY GOODS
BATHROOM FITTINGS
AND ALL KINDS OF
GLASS and MIRRORS.

LYSON COMPANY,
Tel. No. 2559. 39A, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a panoramic bird's eye view of the whole city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.

Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

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十 中 牌 發 英 草 者 公 下 人 牌 牌
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NEW COTTON VOILES

A large range of CHARMING COLOURS

PLAIN and FANCY

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TARTANS, STRIPES, and SMALL CHECKS, FAST COLOURS.

PATTERNS SENT ON REQUEST.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1920.

ADVERSARIA.

OUR EMPIRE.

See elsewhere in this issue Mr. Kipling's speech on St. George's Day, with its excellent thumbnail sketch of our racial history. We are no more stupid now than we were during the dynasties he mentions, and still as keen on freedom—which is the peace Kipling had in mind. The "relaxations of persecuted specialists" was a delightful phrase to express the inner motives of some of us, who are rebellious Englishmen, and get called "Bolshevistic" or "seditious" according to the fashion of the moment. Yet all the time it is we who are building the Empire, "in search of rest and change."

SOME WAIST.

What is an "anchor chain"? Thinking of it as a cable, we were shocked to read in a bunch of "copy" that a Chinese had stolen one from the steamer "Kiwaisang," and was found wearing it round his waist. We had visions of a Falstaffian waist exceeding even that of the Boss, or of his friend Mr. ——.

REPENTANCE.

A Bishop writes to the *Times* to say that the Germans are not really sorry. They are sorry for their defeat, but not for their sins. Isn't it about time we cut out this line of cant? What practical man of the world ever expected them to be sorry? Men are rarely sorry for their sins, but only for the consequences, and it is with that knowledge that society does its best to impose consequences. Anybody who expected real repentance from the Germans must have been a fool. It is certain that they still believe they were in the right, but had bad luck. If we are to keep level heads we must not shut our eyes to facts, or be led away by claptrap about repentance. It follows that we need not blame the Germans unduly for not feeling as we should never have expected them to feel. Their sorrow for the consequences must be real enough.

SAINT CHARLES.

The Dean of Canterbury is still anxious to have King Charles I canonized as a saint. The question isn't at all whether Charles was a good, religious man or not. Personally, we prefer Charles II as both man and king. The question is the wisdom of such an insult to British intelligence to-day. Canonization or quasi-canonization, as the *Times* very sensibly points out, is "utterly alien to the drift of current thought." The Church will have a longer lease of life if it lets that line of humbug alone.

OBSTRUCTION.

We suggest that the orders to the Police regarding cases of "obstruction" should be modified. In the city it is important that goods should not be left on the street or sidewalks, but on the water front at West Point, or at similar shipping places, it is absurd to meddle except where the street is clearly being used as a godown. We have the case of Reiss and Company in mind, but of course we ask for similar immunity for Chinese shippers. The street at West Point is to all intents and purposes a wharf, and no one should object to the temporary obstructions usual on wharves. Hongkong is a shipping place, and it seems to us important that the police should be told to wink at all but serious cases, wanton, unnecessary, and unduly prolonged.

NEWSPAPERS NECESSARY.

We do not suggest excessive police keenness, such as we find at Home. Four newsagents were summoned at Doncaster for Sunday trading. In one case, where the defendant combined a sweet shop with his newspaper trade, a conviction was registered, but in the other cases newspapers were regarded as "works of necessity," and the charges were dismissed. Every now and then some officious policeman at Home tries to distinguish himself by bringing up a case under the ancient Sabbatarian law. The victim is usually a poor man, who does the work himself, without an assistant. Perhaps the policeman is the more annoyed by Sabbath breaking because he has to work on Sundays himself.

REBELS.

"The spiritual rebel who cares more for truth than he does for unity has played an important role in history, and his mission is perhaps not ended yet." Thus Dr. Rufus M. Jones in a recent book, describing the tiny band of people who are always a little ahead of the spirit of their age and generation. Their new truths are liable to be over-stated: they are sure to be "cranks" and unpopular; but if their yeast be indeed yeast, the bread is sure to rise. The others deplore schism and disunity, and urge that reform should come from the inside, gradually. It should but it never does. In biology it is the "mutation" which counts in development. When these mutational reformers grow sufficiently noisy to threaten *interests*, concrete opposition is offered. The "imperturbable tolerance" which Kipling ascribes to the English is thrown off like a coat, and the interests fight, either openly or secretly. But if the *idea* be right, the interests must lose, sooner or later.

AN INVITATION.

We invite the Lord Chancellor ("Galloper" Smith) to come out and join the *China Mail* staff. He'll do. A Canon Lacey in the *Times* attacked something he said in Parliament about divorce law reform. F. E. Smith came back at the Canon in the same paper in a way that completely shut him up. He says he has studied this subject for years, "without neglecting its minor and more eccentric expression." Thus he became acquainted with a work published in 1912 by this same Canon Lacey. He quotes from it to show what the Canon's views are worth, and incidentally what a medieval juju man the Canon is. The Canon had told him to stick to law and leave "moral and spiritual and physical questions to other minds." He shows that the Canon's mind is not one that such things should be left to, and doubts "whether the arrogance of a minor ecclesiastic has in recent times involved him in a proposal so grotesque." The Canon (according to his book) is convinced that all divorce is wrong. He suggests that a passage in St. Matthew was "a gloss inserted by the Evangelist," or, alternatively, that if Jesus did say it He did not mean it.

Nos prêtres ne sont point ce qu'un vain peuple pense,
Notre crédulité fait toute leur science.

PROFESSOR BOWLEY STATISTICIAN.

About a year ago we took some statistics by Professor Arthur L. Bowley, of the London University, quarrelled with them, and were reproved for it. To-day we quote another set, in a spirit of respectful approval, and without comment. He shows in his last book that the property interests take 37½ per cent. of our national income, while services and work get 62½ per cent., a proportion of three to five.

WELLS ON IMPERIALISM.

H. G. Wells thinks it is right for America to "turn down" the L.O.N. because it does not go far enough. "It is, I am convinced, an extremely wholesome thing for the aggressive Imperialism of Britain in Mesopotamia, of France in Syria, of Italy in Albania, that America should so stand out and wait. It creates just that lonely, cold feeling which the aggressive Imperialist needs."

He thinks they ought to be chastened by 1922.

ANOTHER SCANDAL: PLAYING FOR SAFETY.

A disgraceful thing has happened, such as makes us ashamed to think that such a man as Mr. . . . should still be allowed to . . . It is reported to us directly by a credible witness that he recently . . . to his . . . and that this is not the first time it has occurred. No man with a spark of decency would . . . and all we can say at present, in view of the law of libel and the natural reluctance of our witness, is that he must be a dangerous brute, who, unless taught to . . . may yet . . . the . . . and become the object of public execration.

CHINESE TEACHERS PAY.

The revised scale of civil service pay gives the Chinese school teachers a very Irish rise. We hear that not only were certain extra fees for extra technical teaching cut out, but that they were cut out without notice, after half a month of such extra duty had been done. If that be true, 't was a trick damnably unjust. It was bad enough as it was, *these workers getting poorly* paid, but to dock them without notice, and to dock them of the proportion of pay actually earned, was monstrous. They should call His Excellency's attention to it, in case he misses this issue of the *China Mail*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Adversarian and an obliging friend who undertook to get him a rubber extension for a water tap.

Dear A.—Can do, but must have the outside diameter of tap nozzle.—F.

Dear F.—The diameter of tap is exactly the length of my thumb nail.—A.

Dear A.—Cut 'em lately?—F.

Dear F.—Sorry. Thumbnail is exactly three-fifths of one inch long.—A.

Dear A.—Your bath tap is unique in dimension, and almost worth an adversarial par. Your "rule of thumb" method is distinctly refreshing in these micro-metric days. Sure it isn't a common or garden half inch brass draw-off?—F.

Dear F.—I measured very carefully, front to back, not side to side, but cannot be sure of anything. The tap itself may be an illusion.—A.

Dear A.—How many thumbnail lengths of tubing d'you want?—F.

Dear F.—120.—A.

And at last the business was over. The Adversarian is an awful fool in the matter of practical details, but what better could he do without a ruler?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 3d.

Congratulations to Mr. W. Kay.

Subadar-Major Bhan Singh is gazetted A. D. C.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd is appointed custodian of Enemy property.

Lt. Comm. W. Conway Hake is appointed Assistant Harbourmaster.

Capt. Basil Taylour is standing for Parliament at the first opportunity.

Mr. Horace Percy Smith's acting appointment as consul for Siam is gazetted.

Commander Beckwith's appointment as Harbour Master etc. is gazetted.

Mr. Robert Hunter acts as Assistant Marine Surveyor during Mr. Macdonald's absence.

The two Chinese who were arrested for the attempted murder of a chauffeur in Praya East, near Gresson Street, on May 1, were yesterday afternoon committed by Magistrate Hutchison to the next Criminal Sessions.

John McBean Tulloch, ex Sergeant of the Hongkong Police Force who was a few months ago sentenced to five years' hard labour for a serious offence on a 13-year-old boat girl at Shaukiwan, left the Colony yesterday by the s.s. "Professor." He is not being released, but will serve the rest of his sentence at Home. It is desirable in order to pacify our Chinese friends, prejudiced by past events, that some guarantee or proof of this be given. Verb. sap.

The six Japanese and four Chinese, members of the crew of the Japanese motor fishing boat "Keeyue Maru," were again before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning, charged with the unlawful possession, on board the ship, of 11,950 taels of prepared non-Government opium, valued at $143,000. The first defendant, who is the master of the boat, was also charged with unlawfully allowing the vessel to be used for the transportation of contraband. The Magistrate convicted the first defendant on the latter charge, and imposed a fine of $5,000, or six months' hard labour. The sixth defendant, who assumed all responsibility of possession of the opium, was also sentenced to a fine of $5,000, or six months'. The other defendants were discharged. The drug and boat were confiscated.

Mr. D. H. Blake appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy this morning to defend a Chinese charged with the unlawful possession on Leung Wing wharf yesterday, of a revolver. Counsel pleaded guilty, but said that the revolver was forced on his client. The defendant was taken to a tea house by two men who were strangers to him and asked to deliver a parcel on the Leung Wing wharf. The defendant was suspicious and refused, whereupon the strangers took him outside, and after threatening to assault him, forced him to take charge of the parcel. When it was examined on the wharf, it was found to contain the revolver. Counsel said that under the circumstances as outlined by him, his client could not be rested, the defendant pointed out the two men to the constable, but the latter men to the constable, but the latter took no notice. His Worship did not believe the story and passed sentence of $25 fine or three months' hard labour. The revolver was confiscated.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

The following will represent the Chinese Recreation Club team to play their Tennis League match against the Garrison team, today at 4.30 p.m. on the C.R.C. ground, Causeway Bay.—Ng Sze Kwong and Lo Man Wai, Choy Man Ping and Wong Po Keung, Yu Man Tsun and Lo Man Pan.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL CABLES

RUMANIAN PRINCE IN SINGAPORE.

[*China Mail* SPECIAL]

SINGAPORE, June 4.

The Prince of Rumania arrived yesterday morning and at the official reception and birthday ball proposed the toast of King George, the Governor submitting the King of Rumania. The Prince leaves for Japan on Saturday.

GALLANT SHANGHAI SOLDIERS.

RESPECTED THE LADIES.

[*China Mail* SPECIAL]

SHANGHAI, June 5.

Recently Mr. Lewis, a local chemist, M. Mudes, a Frenchman, and a party of ladies and children, had an outing to Woosung. It is alleged that the Chinese soldiers at Woosung forts attacked the male foreigners with sticks, bamboos and stones. The ladies were not molested. The origin of the trouble is obscure.

SUPREME COURT.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Before Chief Justice H.H.J. Gompertz, in the Supreme Court this morning, proceedings in the cases of The Tsun Shing Hong, hearing of petition, and Ma Cheuk, hearing of petition, were adjourned *sine die*.

Upon motion of Mr. E. B. Potter, the interim receiving order in the case of the Estate of Chan Lai Sang, deceased, was rescinded.

After hearing the application of J. J. Santos for discharge, the discharge from bankruptcy was granted.

NO PARADE.

MANY DISAPPOINTED.

On the grounds of the Hongkong Jockey Club at Happy Valley this morning, two or three hundred Europeans and many others were assembled in anticipation of the King's Birthday Parade.

This parade was to have been held on the 3rd of June, but was cancelled owing to the inclement weather and the bad condition of the grounds. An order was later issued for the holding of the parade on Saturday the 5th of June, this day being selected partly on account of the fact that the celebration of the King's Birthday at Home was being held on the 5th, and for the further reason it was hoped that the weather would so improve, as to permit of the celebration of the Natal Day of the King at Happy Valley.

As it continued to rain, toward the latter part of the week, hope of being able to hold the ceremonies to-day was abandoned. The D.A.A., Q.M.G., called up one of the newspaper offices, not the *China Mail*, he thinks on Wednesday morning, notifying them of the cancellation of the parade order, but was unable to get into communication, he stated this morning, with anyone he could make understand him. The Hongkong Jockey Club was also notified of the cancellation of the parade order. In future it is likely that arrangements will be made by the military to secure proper publicity in affairs of this kind, which are of interest to the general public.

While it is a regrettable fact that so many people were inconvenienced by attending at Happy Valley in anticipation of the ceremonies and were disappointed, a word may be said for the Press, although our own skirts are clean in this instance. Perhaps some of those disappointed are among the many in Hongkong who, when asked for bits of the information, lists of names, or any thing of the kind by reporters, have nothing *to give out to the press or anything* to say on any subject.

That is not the case in this instance, because the military authorities did make efforts to get into communication with one of our contemporaries without success. However, in most instances wherein the Press of Hongkong is accused of being delinquent in making public announcements, one will find, if interested enough to investigate, that it is not the fault of the Press representatives, who do the best they can under rather trying circumstances.

As far as can be stated now, the parade ceremonies will probably not be held. Should it be decided to hold them, on some other day, the fact will be announced in these columns.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

OLD ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES.

At the meeting of the British Astronomical Association held on February 25 last, Mr. Walter Maunder showed some slides taken from the illustrations in a superb volume recently issued by the Archaeological Survey of India. The author of the book, Mr. G. H. Kaye, F.R.A.S., spent some months in studying the great stone observatories erected by Jai Singh, the well-known Maharaja who was appointed by the Mogul Emperor, Mohammed Shah, as governor of the Province of Agra and later of that of Malwa. While holding this high office he built five observatories, at Delhi, Jaipur, Benares, Ujjain, and Mathura, in the year 1728 to 1734.

Though these were built more than a century after the invention of the telescope, and though he had in his library Flamsteed's "Historia Coelestis," and other standard astronomical works from Western Europe, Jai Singh gave no place to the telescope in the plan of his observatories, which, though not ancient in actual time, are in conception posthumous children of the Stone Age. It is of interest, therefore, to inquire how far they throw light upon ancient stone monuments which have been alleged to be astronomical in purpose, or as to how far these monuments may explain the erections of Jai Singh.

The Gentur Muntur, as the observatory at Delhi is called, contains three principal instruments, besides some smaller ones that we may neglect. The Samrat Yantra, or "Supreme Instrument," is a glorified sundial—a long flight of steps leads up to nothing, but points straight to the pole of the heavens, and east and west of it quadrants have been built in the plane of the celestial equator. The sun, therefore, casts the shadow of the staircase on these quadrants, a shadow which moves over equal distance on the quadrant in equal intervals of time. There can be no doubt about the purpose and value of this: it is a sundial, and it gives the apparent time of the day.

The Ram Yantra suggests at first sight a Colosseum in duplicate; at nearer approach, the object of the two buildings is as evident as that of the great dial; the two together were meant to form a twin altazimuth in stone; they were intended to determine the altitude and azimuth of the heavenly bodies.

Between the Samrat Yantra and these stone circles stand two sunken hemispheres, known as the Jai Prakas or "the crest jewel of all instruments." On the insides of each of these two cups are engraved certain co-ordinates, and originally wires were stretched from north to south, and east to west, across the openings of the cups, and the shadow of the intersection of the wires falling on the surface of the hemisphere indicated the position of the sun in the heavens. For the observation of other heavenly bodies, the observer had to get into the cup, a passage being cut into the hemisphere for that purpose. He had to place his eye at a point indicated and observe the passage of the star across the point of intersection of the wires.

The three instruments may therefore be said to have been intended to act as:—

(1.) the Samrat Yantra as a dial, to give the time;

(2.) the Ram Yantra as an altazimuth, to give altitudes and azimuths; and

(3.) the Jai Prakas to give declinations and right ascensions.

The three instruments are ascribed to Jai Singh himself as their designer, but his ingenuity seems to have been chiefly shown in executing on a gigantic scale instruments which were already known in principle (e.g. the Chinese).

A fourth instrument, the Rasi Valaya, seems to have been entirely original, but its purpose was clearly astrological, not astronomical. At Jaipur there are no fewer than twelve examples of the Rasi Valaya, all on the same platform, one for each sign of the Zodiac; they are miniatures of the Samrat Yantra, but the gnomon points to the pole of the ecliptic when the first point of its special sign is on the eastern horizon. The quadrants on either side of the gnomon are in *the plane of the ecliptic, instead of in* the equator, and the shadow of the gnomon would give the longitude of the Sun. This would therefore seem an ingenious and effective instrument for its purpose, if it were not that it presumed a precise knowledge of the very thing it professed to indicate.

. . . . In Jai Singh's own report upon his observatories, he states that "by the aid of the unerring artificer astronomical instruments have been constructed with all the exactness that the heart can desire, and the motions the stars have for a long period been constantly observed with them," and that he "found the calculation to agree perfectly with observation." But his star catalogue is merely that of Ulugh Beg with 4 degs. 6 mins. added to each of the longitudes as a correction for precession, and it would seem that no particulars of actual observations made with the instruments are available.

It was Jai Singh who began these great stone erections, so archaic in form. But the strange thing is that they have been added to in later years, so that the Ram Yantra of the Jaipur observatory, so far from being a relic of mediaeval or prehistoric time, is younger by a year than the British Astronomical Association. We do not know why this recent addition has been made at Jaipur, seeing that no astronomical observations appear to have been made within living memory at any of the five Jai Singh observatories.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.
'Phone No. 3516.

BOOKS ON CHINA FOR CAMBRIDGE.

MR. KINNEAR'S BEQUEST.

The priceless collection in the University Library, Cambridge, of (1) books printed in the Chinese, Manchu, Korean and Mongolian languages, and (2) of works concerning China in other languages, mostly English, has recently received a valuable addition in the shape of a bequest under the will of Mr. Henry R. Kinnear of over 400 volumes of the second class above mentioned, hitherto not to be found in the Chinese room, though a few of them already stand in the catalogue of the general library. Such duplicates, however, help towards completeness, in the sense that the whole collection under the two classes is housed in one large and lofty room, with electric light and telephone laid on—an ideally convenient arrangement for purposes of reference and research; the more so as the Chinese room leads directly into the Japanese room, where the student has at his elbow the extensive and well-selected collection formed by the late W. G. Aston, C.M.G.

The number of Chinese books has been swelled by recent additions to over 5,000 volumes, nearly all of which are bound in European style, and are, therefore, much more handy than when placed on the shelves with or without the usual Chinese wrappers, in both of which cases they would lie flat on their sides. The Chinese volume is a pên; but these volumes contain anything from 2 to 10 pên, and yield a total at a moderate estimate of 30,000 pên.

Mr. Kinnear, the library's latest benefactor, had spent 50 years in China (at Foochow and Shanghai), and was recently chairman of the Municipal Council, Shanghai. So far back as 1867-8 he spent a winter in Peking for the purpose of picking up a little of the so-called Mandarin colloquial; and ever afterwards he kept up a lively interest in the civilisation of China, past and present, filling his shelves with books, many of which were of considerable value. Of periodicals he had complete copies of the "China Repository," the "China Review," "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," the "East of Asia Magazine," "Adversaria Sinica," and the "Journal" of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The first three are now almost unprocurable. Among the older books may be mentioned:—"A Short Account of the Declaration given by the Chinese Emperor Kam Hi in 1700," 1703; "Description de la China" by Du Halde, four vols., folio, 1735; the same in English, third edition, 1741; "Memoirs and Remarks" illustrated, by Lewis le Comte, Jesuit, 1737; "Travels in China," by John Barrow, 1804; "The Penal Code of China," by Sir G. Staunton, 1810; "The Chinese," by Sir John Davis, 1836.

Among miscellaneous works of later years:—"Japanese Lacquer," by James Orange, 1907; "Historic Shanghai," by Montalto de Jesus, 1909; "Cities and Towns of China," by Playfair, second edition, 1910; "The Ruins of Desert Cathay," by M. A. Stein, etc. The collection further includes complete sets of the reports of the Municipal Council (Land Assessment Schedule) and of the Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, which may prove of use and importance to the future historian of the Model Settlement.

THE SERVANT DIFFICULTY.

DOWAGER LADY WILTON SUED.

At Newmarket Country Court, the Dowager Countess of Wilton was sued by Mr. and Mrs. Harely for damages for alleged misrepresentation of service. Mrs. Harley said that she was a highly qualified cook and always served with a proper staff of kitchenmaids and scullerymaids. Her husband was a butler-valet. They had recently returned to England after serving three years with Mr. B. A. Gould, of Toronto. Lady Wilton, who had just taken Lanwades Hall, told them that she had 11 servants. When Mrs. Harley and her husband went to Lanwades there was neither kitchenmaid nor scullerymaid, and they left at a moment's notice. They now sued for railroad fares and for damages and loss of wages, amounting to £35.

The defence was that the Countess tried to obtain the maids and thought they were coming, but they did not come. At the suggestion of the Judge the parties agreed to a private arrangement, the imputation of misrepresentation being withdrawn.

THE LATEST AND LARGEST MOTOR SHIP.

EAST ASIATIC CO.'S AFRIKA.

The following description of the motor vessel Afrika, owned by the East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, appears in "Engineering." Pictures of the vessel, which is the latest and largest of ocean-going motor ships, and of her machinery, are also published by our contemporary:—

The motor ship Afrika, built by Messrs. Burmeister and Wain, of Cophenhagen, Denmark, is designed for the trade between Europe and the Far East and other distant places, her oil fuel capacity being sufficient for a journey of one and a half times round the world.

The vessel is built to class 100 A1, British Lloyd's special survey, awning deck with freeboard, and with certificate for carrying fuel oil in double bottom. The scantings of the more important parts are in excess of Lloyd's requirements, and the outfit and machinery are in every way of the latest design.

The vessel has a length of 464ft. 6in. overall, or, between perpendiculars, of 445ft. Her moulded breadth is 60ft., and depth moulded to lower deck 24ft., to upper deck 33ft., 3in., and to awning deck 42ft. Her gross tonnage is 8,597 registered tons, and net tonnage 5,468 tons. Her deadweight is 13,300 tons. The capacity of her hold is about 700,000 cubic feet of grain. The vessel has an oil fuel capacity of about 1,500 tons, and her engines develop 4,500 indicated horse power.

The hull is divided by seven watertight bulkheads and three continuous decks, and in the refrigerated holds with a platform deck. The width of the cargo hatch is 18ft., and the main hatch has a length of 37ft. 4in. The deck machinery is electrical throughout, and consists of 20 winches of 5 tons, 3 tons, and 1½ tons lifting power, and the corresponding derricks of 5 tons, 3 tons, and 2 tons capacity. The foremast is equipped with a 30-ton and the main and misen masts each with a 15-ton derrick. The electric windlass for the 2.433in. cable was constructed by Messrs. Burmeister and Wian, as was also the hydro-electric steering engine, which is perfectly balanced with plungers fore and aft of the rudder-stock. The deck officers and passengers have their accomodation in the house on top of the same, which are specially fitted out to meet the requirements of the tropics. The culinary arrangements are in accordance with the latest practice, refrigerated provision rooms, ice generator, &c., being provided.

The engine staff and the crew are berthed amidships and in the poop. For the crew the rooms are fitted out for two men each, and five separate messrooms are fitted for the officers and men of different grades.

The equipment is complete with all up todate refinements for minimising manual labour, saving time and adding to the safety of the ship—as, for instance, with electric sounding machine, "Navigater" log recorder, loudspeaking telephones, Clay's order transmitter, powerful wiseless installations, &c.

The machinery consists of one set of Burmeister and Wain's four-cycle twin-screw standard marine Diesel engines of the enclosed, forced-lubricated, crosshead type. Each engine has six cylinders, with a cylinder diameter of 740 mm. and 1,150 mm. stroke, both engines being able at normal load at sea to develop a total 4,500 horse-power at 115 revolutions a minute. Each engine is fitted with a main compressor for injecting air, enclosed, forced-lubricated, and of the three-stage type. According to the firm's usual practice, all the other necessary pumps and the auxiliary machines are electrically driven, independent of the main engines. For the production of the necessary current for working the auxiliary machinery, as well as the steering gear, windlasses, and winches, the ship is fitted with three auxiliary Diesel engines, each of 100 horse-power, and, further, an engine of of the same size is provided for the refrigerating machinery. Each of the other engines can serve as a stand-by.

The trial trip was run on March 27, and went off very satisfactorily. All the engines were tested and were put through a series of manœuvres. During the trials several runs were carried out over the measured mile at an average speed of 13¼ knots. The engines form the second set built for this ship, as the first set was delivered to the United States Shipping Board in 1919. When the machinery of the Afrika was half completed, the United States Shipping Board wished to acquire a set of such engines as soon as possible, in order to obtain experience with them, and the East Asiatic Company consented to the transfer being made.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN LOST.

TAKEN ON SUBMARINE AND NO NEWS SINCE.

In the Probate Division, the President made an order presuming the death of Captain Dan Owen, who was captured in the Mediterranean on January 17, 1918, by an enemy submarine, on or since the date mentioned.

"Your supposition is, I take it," remarked the President, "that the man was murdered."

"There can be no doubt about it," replied Mr. Bucknill, who made the application.

Mr. Bucknill explained that Mr. Owen, who belonged to Cardigan, left Alexandria on the date mentioned in the steamship "Windsor Hall," of London, bound for Marseilles. At 9.45 that evening the vessel was torpedoed and foundered. The crew were taken off in boats.

Captain Owen and the other officers went off in a lifeboat, and the submarine coming to the surface covered the boat with guns and demanded the captain of the ship. The other people said he was not on board the boat, but apparently the enemy identified him by his uniform, and took him on board the submarine.

The submarine then disappeared into the darkness, and from that moment nothing had been heard of the captain.

The Admiralty sent inquiries through neutral Legations stating that the number of the submarine was not known, but that they had reason to believe that she subsequently returned to her base. The Germans replied that no vessel was sunk on the day in question by a German Submarine in the vicinity of Alexandria, and added that perhaps an Austrian submarine might be concerned.

The Austrians said that at that period no Austro-Hungarian submarine was operating within an area of 35 miles north-west of Alexandria, and that Captain Owen's name did not figure in any list of prisoners of war from submarines.

Counsel said that it was not likely that if the captain was taken on board and subsequently "disposed of" he would be heard of.

His Lordship made the order as stated.

A LOST GERMAN TRADE.

OPTICAL GLASS MANUFACTURE IN BRITAIN.

Professor F. J. Cheshire, formerly Optical Director to the Ministry of Munitions, speaking at the annual dinner of the Photographic Dealers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland alluded to the rapid growth in the production of British optical glass.

"In 1914," he said, "the position of British manufacturers was that although glass had been made in this country since 1848, the production of German glass had practically killed the industry. The progress made during the war had been inconceivable and since the war phenomenal.

It had been decided that for war purposes the industry could carry on with six different types of glass but members of the Air Force considered that the only possible lens suitable for their work was a German lens. British manufacturers took up the challenge, with the result that, after experiments, in which members of the Air Force were the judges, a decision was given that British glass, for photographic and general purposes was superior to German makes. That was the end of the German fetish. On the day the Armistice was signed English firms were turning out a quantity of optical glass which was equal or twice the world's peace demands, namely, about fifty tons per year.

DARING LIVERPOOL DOCK THEFT.

LOAD OF GOVERNMENT CHEESE CARTED AWAY.

The daring theft of 45 crates of Government cheese from the Liverpool docks has been reported to the city police. A cargo of New Zealand cheese was lying in No. 1 shed, Canada Dock, on the morning of Thursday, April 15th, with an unloaded waggon standing by. A man approached with a horse, loaded the waggon just as if he was employed by the contractor, and drove off, the empty waggon being found the next day in Smithfield-street, off Tithebarn-street. Forty-five crates altogether were taken, each crate containing two cheeses, the value of which is given as £550.

The police have issued a handbill describing the wanted man, and £25 is offered by the Head Constable for information leading to his arrest and the recovery of the stolen property. The man is described as "about 24-25 years; 5ft. to 5ft. 6in.; medium build; ruddy complexion; clean shaven; dressed in blue serge suit, dark cap, signs himself J. Rimmer, was driving dark bay or black horse, and used a waggon No. 7,075."

The cheese is differently maked, some bearing "Board of Agriculture (with a broad arrow) factory, New Zealand," and others "New Zealand, net 161 lbs., Oxford Free Cream Factory cheese," with either one or two broad arrows.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

William Farnum's engrossing picture "Rough and Ready" in six parts commences its run at the Hongkong Theatre to-night. The play is a powerful one. It is a story of the Northland portraying all its primitive passions. Bill Stratton turns to this region endeavouring to forget that he has been jilted. Here he discovers the girl's father who after being successful in his search for gold, experiences one of fortune's reverses. His daughter is coming out to him and it is only by the efforts of Stratton that she and her father are saved from falling on further evils. One of the most exciting incidents in the film is the fight between Stratton and Belmont, in which a terrific struggle is shown. The picture should prove a great draw.

THE MODERN DANDY.

HIS MORNING TOILET.

RIVALLING THE LADIES.

Luxuries for the modern dandy who has apparently little to learn from the ladies in the uses of "special preparations," formed a feature of the Chemists' Exhibition. "It may be an after-war reaction," said a salesman to a Press correspondent, "but the fact remains that a large body of men do not nowadays disdain the use perfumes, washes or creams." He drew a delightful word-picture of the possibilities offered to the 1920 exquisite daily breathing the odours of Araby, and gave illustration to his remarks by producing the articles he named.

"Rising nimbly at 8.30, the first thing to do is to select what harmony of scent he shall use for the day. Here," waving to a row of phials, "are 40 different sorts of special extracts symbolising everything lovely, from a 'golden morning' to a 'vision of India.' Sponging the night-cream from his complexion, he goes to the bath armed with crystal-shaped soaps, perfumed boxes of bath-dust, eau de Cologne solidified, and perhaps a lavender shampoo powder. They are all here! He comes down with a glad smile and artlessly flings a tabloid into a bowl, with which liquid he toilettes his teeth, and proceeds to spill some polishing powder upon his nails. Manicure complete, he dallies with his razor, dusts his complexion with talc, and seizes a box of solid brilliantine to annoint his hair.

"Slightly flushed with exertion, may be, he applies sticks of 'iced' perfume to his brow (they can be obtained in many odours), and is intrigued with a row of dainty sprays filled with a few drops of the absolute essence of, say, jasmine."

"And, then?" queried the writer.

"Then, thoughtfully sucking a cachou, he is ready to go out and appreciate the glories of nature in springtime," concluded the happy salesman.

UNPALATABLE FOOD.

In the United States of America alcohol has been suppressed, tobacco is threatened, and now an attack is being made on the remaining pleasures of the palate. Three pestilent physiologists of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, have conducted experiments with the object of determining whether or no the human body derived less nutriment from food unpalatably served than from the same food palatably served. The ignoble inquiry was carried out with the exact methods of the laboratory. For seven days the unhappy subjects were placed on a uniform diet served palatably and amid pleasant surroundings. The exact proportion of the nutrient constituents of the food retained by the body was ascertained. Then followed a two-day period during which the same diet was served in an unpalatable condition amid dirty and unpleasant surroundings. The meat, biscuits, jelly, cornflour, pudding, and so forth, used for each meal were stirred together in a large flat porcelain trough, the dish itself and the beaker used for drinking having been smeared with animal charcoal. The table was dirty and strewn with dirty dishes, and an offensive chemical substance was smeared on the floor. The subjects were not told the constituents of the mess put before them, and one of them even failed to retain a meal after he had eaten it. But it was found that the digestive organs were not dainty. If they could be cajoled into making the effort, they retained for the needs of the body almost as much from the dirty food as from the clean food. In the one case 85.7 per cent. of the nutrient constituents was absorbed, in the other 86.7. This, say the professors, should be good news to millions of people who eat unpalatable food in untidy surroundings. It should be bad news for everyone else.

CHURCH SERVICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY JUNE 6TH 1920.

Holy Communion at 7.50 a.m.
Children's Service at 10 a.m.
Matins at 11 a.m.
Responses, Ferial; Venite; Alcock; Psalms, 1 (Wesley), 3 (Hopkins) 5 (Hopkins); Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle; Benedictus, Garrett.
Hymns, 189, 391.
Holy Communion 12 noon.
Evensong at 6 p.m.
Full Choir; Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 4 (Monk), 7 (Cooke), 8 (Tucker); Magnificat, Haverga (7th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Barnby; Anthem, "Why seek ye." Hopkins; Hymns, 186, 27.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday, June 6.

Services conducted by Rev. G.J. Williams.
11 a.m. Subject of Sermon: What is Heaven? (Is it a 'place' or only a 'state of mind'? What kind of a life does it represent? What kind of people go there?)
Hymns, 25, 328, 333 Met P's. 134.
6 p.m. Subject of Sermon: The Worth of Human Personality. (Jesus Christ's Inventory of man. His estimate of the values of man's soul. Reasons for this valuation. Supreme importance of realising the souls' values.)
Hymns, 3, 297, 307, 352.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

1st Sunday After Trinity June 6th 1920.

8 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Litany and Sung Eucharist.
Preacher: The Chaplain.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Service.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11.15 a.m.
Wednesdays, 8.30 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.

Mass at 6, 7 and 8.30 a.m.
High Mass at 9 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be $1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, June 4, 1920.

A LINK WITH THE HOMELAND

When you are abroad all that happens in the Homeland assumes an importance you never before realised. The joy, the sorrow, the prosperity of your native land touch you almost as nearly as your own domestic happenings.

Newspapers then take the form of intimate letters, and you judge them by the same standard. Do they tell you what you want to know? Are they attractively written?

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the "CHINA MAIL" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "CHINA MAIL" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "CHINA MAIL," will be charged for at the rate of $1. each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

WANTED.

WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER for American firm for one or two months. Good knowledge of English essential. Reply stating experience and salaries wanted to box No. 1204, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS FRANCS
in
5% PREMIUM BONDS. CREDIT NATIONAL.

The Bonds are of 500 Frs face value.
PRICE OF ISSUE 435 FRANCS
8 drawings a year amounting to
20,000,000 Francs
with the following prizes
1,000,000 Francs
500,000 "
200,000 "
100,000 "
50,000 "

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future. The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June, 1920.

Applications will be received till the 15th of June, 1920, by
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 4, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on
TUESDAY, June 8, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street
6 Oscillating Electric Table Fans 16"
6 do do do do 12"
6 Electric Table Fans 12"
6 Hotpoint Boudoir Sets.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

on
TUESDAY, June 8, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
2 Bales Cotton Yarn
4 Cases Cotton Yarn,
(all more or less damaged by oil)
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 5, 1920.

NOTICES.

COLD STORAGE

Arrived

S.S. "Carmarthenshire"

Cured in Scotland

Finnan Haddocks	per lb.	50.
Selected Kippers	" "	40.
Yarmouth Bloaters	" "	40.
Selected Fillets	" "	70.
Smoked Salmon	" "	2.50.
Fresh Salmon	" "	1.20.

ALSO

Tunis Dates ... ... per box 50.

Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs
dants & Sweets $1.00 per lb.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA
NEW RECORDS RECEIVED.

A 1516 {Cohen on the 'Phone / Happy 'Tho Married} Comic
A 2251 {Simplicity / L'ardita Valse} Whistling Solo
A 2494 {The Boy & the Birds / In the Valley of Sunshine} Descriptive Princes Band / Tenor Solo Henry Burr
A 2385 {Peggy / Say it with Flowers} C. Harrison

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
BY
THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS
AT
THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES:—
HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7-passenger Motor Car $13.00
OAKLAND, 5-passenger Motor Car $ 8.00
Phone 2499. BREEZY GARAGE,
161, Des Vœux Road, Central.
(next to Sincere Co., Ld.)

PEPSODENT
TOOTH PASTE
FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.
COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

TANSAN

What is TANSAN? Why! The famous Japanese Natural Mineral Water.

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS"

TANSAN is a NATURAL TONIC.
TANSAN is a DELICIOUS DRINK.
TANSAN is ABSOLUTELY PURE.
TANSAN is an AID TO DIGESTION.
TANSAN does NOT LOWER THE SYSTEM.
TANSAN is a PICK ME UP.
TANSAN has NO EQUAL.
TANSAN is FREE FROM BACTERIA.

If you have never tried TANSAN do so AT ONCE. Taste it alone, mix it with your WHISKY, try it with MILK, and remember you are drinking

"The Choicest of all Choice Waters."
TANSAN

Beware of spurious imitations which are unpalatable and dangerous.
See that the label bears the name of
J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Tansan can be obtained at all 1st Class Hotels in the Far East.
Awarded Gold Medal at Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

AGENTS:—
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
Tel. No. 188. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—

(During the docking of s.s. SUI AN" there will be no sailing to Macao at 8 a.m. and from Macao at 2 p.m.)
To Macao daily at 5 p.m.
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m.

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.
NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"
About end of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PERSIA"
Sailing on or about 20th June.

S.S "PILSNA"
Sailing on or about 11th July.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "PILSNA"
Sailing on or about 14th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA
FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"
Sailing on or about 10th June.
FOR JAVA
S.S. "BORNEO MARU"
Sailing on or about 10th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA.
in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES.
For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.
(ESTABLISHED 1880). **SINGON & CO.** (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
HAVRE MARU ..... Wednesday, 16th June.
HIMALAYA MARU ..... Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
SEATTLE MARU ..... Sunday, 4th July.
MEXICO MARU ..... Beginning of August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
INDUS MARU ..... Friday, 4th June.
GANGES MARU ..... Tuesday, 29th June.
SAIGON MARU ..... End of June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
SHISEN MARU ..... Wednesday, 9th July.

SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.
MITSUKI MARU ..... Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in Japan and taking cargo Over and points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
CHICAGO MARU ..... Tuesday, 8th June.
ARABIA MARU ..... Tuesday, 29th June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
AMAZON MARU ..... Saturday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe Yokkaichi, Yokohama.
KOSOKU MARU ..... Sunday, 20th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
AMAKUSA MARU ..... Sunday, 8th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SHISEN MARU For Takao (direct) ... Monday, 14th June.
SOSHU MARU ..... Thursday, 17th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS

"GABO" (Cargo only) ..... July 2nd.
"HWAH PING" ..... July 6th.
(*Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—
THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.
113 Connaught Road Central. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	TSIN	June 5, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	June 6, at 3 p.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW	SHANTUNG	June 8, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHENGTU	June 8, at 11 a.m.
MANILA	NINGPO	June 8, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	June 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YINGCHOW	June 12, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CROSSKEYS" ..... About June 15th.
"IC NIUM" ..... About June 22nd.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA". About July 12th.

For PORTLAND Direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE" ..... About June 15th.
"WABAN" ..... About June 23rd.
"ABERCOS" ..... About July 10th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 29th

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE."

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE INWARDS	ABOUT	SAILING	ABOUT
S.S. WEST HIXON	June 15.	S.S. WEST HIXON	June 17.
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 10.	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 12.
S.S. WEST HIKA ...	Aug. 10.	S.S. WEST HIKA ...	Aug. 12.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points; no Transhipment en route.
Shipside connection with the Saltlake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.
HEAD OFFICE:—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
BRANCH OFFICES:—KOBE, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—Prince's Buildings, Chater Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,
General Agent for South China.
Telephone No. 1062.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	tons	Leave Hongkong.
§SIBERIA MARU	20,000	13th June.
†SHINYO MARU	22,000	17th June.
*PERSIA MARU	9,000	5th July.
†KOREA MARU	20,000	14th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	11th Aug.

§ From Kobe. † Call at Keelung. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
Thence by TRANS-ANDEAN Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Direct Freight service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.
Steamers. Leaves Hongkong.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,
Telephone 2274 and 23 King's Building.

SHIPPING

CPR OS

SAILINGS
HONGKONG to VANCOUVER
(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama).

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Montcalm	June 5	July 2
Empress of Russia ...	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan ...	July 20	Aug. 16
Empress of Asia ...	July 29	Aug. 16
*Montcalm	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia ...	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan ...	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia ...	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia ...	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
*Montcalm	Oct. 28	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan ...	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia ...	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia ...	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 16,850 Tons Reg. / EMPRESS OF ASIA 16,850 Tons Reg.	Gold $603	EMPRESS OF JAPAN 6,000 Tons Reg. / MONTCALM 6,163 Tons Reg.	Gold $535

Fares & sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to
HONGKONG OFFICE.
Telephone 722. Cable address: CANPAC.
CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons). "NILE" (11,000 tons). "CHINA" (10,200 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
June 19th 1920. July 22nd 1920.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

O. H. RITTER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1934.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore..	TUESDAY, 8th June, at 2 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart....	FRIDAY, 11th June, at 2 p.m.
HAILOONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson ...	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 2 p.m.

SWATOW, AMOY.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and APE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to:—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
MERCANTILE AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For STEAMER SAIL.
LONDON AND HAMBURG... "KATHLAMBA" ..... Second half July.

Subject to change without notice.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Or to REISS & Co., Canton. General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DEUCALION" via Suez 5th July.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice
For freight and particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

LONDON, June 3rd.

General Smuts, interviewed by the *Daily Chronicle*, declared that apart from the grave situation in Central and Eastern Europe and the apparent impotence of the League of Nations, British statesmen should pay attention to the constitutional position of the British Empire. Geographically, the United Kingdom was an adjunct of Europe, but politically it was the centre of a world-wide empire. The United Kingdom, seemingly, paid no attention "to the fundamental constitutional changes brought by the war in the British Commonwealth. The old pre-war British Empire had gone in the sense of colonies or subordinate nations clustering round one master nation. Unfortunately, the old machinery still remains."

General Smuts disputed Mr. Bonar Law's contention that Dominion Home Rule was tantamount to a separate republic, asserting that "we are an organic union forming one whole with the king as the connecting link. Dissolution will be revolutionary. There must be complete equality and freedom enjoyed by the sister States united by the King. Only on that foundation will the British Commonwealth last."

THE KING.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The *Times*, commenting on the King's Birthday, points out the momentous expansion of the idea of sovereignty in relation to the Empire. The king is king of each of his peoples as well as of all the peoples collectively. Thus, the Prince of Wales visiting the Dominions goes, and is received, not as the heir-apparent of the British sovereign, but as the heir-apparent of their own sovereign.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CAMPERDOWN (Victoria), June 1st.

The Prince of Wales is touring in the pastoral and dairying districts of Western Victoria and is being enthusiastically greeted by the country-folk.

FIGHTING PLANT PESTS.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The Entomological Conference discussed legislation regarding plant pests in the Empire.

Mr. Lounsbury, representing Canada and South Africa, considered that entomologists should actively participate in the preparation of such legislation, and deprecated interference as far as possible with private enterprise.

Mr. Stockdale, representing Ceylon, said the policy of Ceylon had been to formulate plant pest boards with local duties. This did not work wholly satisfactorily, and it was felt that general control should be governmentally centralized. He emphasised the necessity of thoroughly trained officials at the ports of entry to perform inspection duties.

TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Congress at which twenty countries are represented met at the Central Hall under the presidency of Dr. Addison. The object of the Congress is to discuss post-war housing and town planning policies of the various Governments, particularly with reference to new legislation and finance, also the adoption of housing programmes, with a view to establishing a comprehensive and adequate housing provision within the next twenty years.

DERBY HISTORY.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Spion Kop's Derby was a remarkable chapter in Turf history. A memorable spectacle was Abbots Trace's collapse a hundred yards from the winning post and the favourite's unplacing.

The race was witnessed by the largest crowd that has ever assembled on the Epsom Downs, including their Majesties. The roads were blocked for miles. The motor traffic was unable to move, the occupants of the cars walking five or six miles in order to reach the course.

The pre-war custom was revived, His Majesty banqueting with the members of the Jockey Club in the evening.

It is estimated that the total of the betting was approximately £5,000,000.

CONTROL OF MILITARY FORCES.

LONDON, June 2nd.

In the House of Commons, during a discussion on the Home Rule Bill, Captain Coote (Coalition Liberal), moved the omission of the provision reserving to Imperial control the armed forces of the Crown, and suggested that if we gave the Irish Parliament control of the armed forces things would come to such a pass that Irishmen will be compelled to unite.

Mr. Walter Long said the fact that additional troops were being despatched to Ireland proved the determination of the Government to do everything to restore order. Ex-Service men in Ireland were being hounded out of the country by Sinn Feiners. It was a fact of which everyone should be heartily ashamed, yet it was proposed to transfer to Sinn Feiners the control of the armed forces. There was no comparison between Ireland and the Dominions in this connection and any attempt to hand over the military forces to the Irish Parliaments ought to be resisted to the uttermost.

Sir Edward Carson opposed the amendment, and appealed to the Government to modify the Bill with a view to delegating certain specific powers to the Irish Parliament which might be enlarged in future, while real strength and power was left to the Imperial Parliament. He believed more than ever, that the Bill would lead to separation. He said Ulster was complaining that the Government was kicking them out. The state of things in the South and West was hideous and disgraceful to the British Government.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The battleships *Valiant* and *Warspite* are embarking at Devonport 1,200 Marines and First Devons. Their destination is Queenstown.

HUNGARIAN TREATY.

BUDAPEST, June 3rd.

M. Demard, Minister of Public Welfare, and M. Lazar, diplomatist, are now about to Paris to sign the Hungarian Treaty.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"*	8,000	5th June at Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"NELLORE"*	7,000	16th June	MARSEILLES LONDON & A'werp.
"KARMALA"	9,000	27th June	MARSEILLES LONDON & A'werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	7th June at 1 p.m.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" "EASTERN"	4,500 4,000	21st July. 13th Aug	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KILDONAN CASTLE"	9,700	5th June at 3 p.m.	Shanghai.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	19th June	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Calls at Antwerp.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Bandbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
TAJIMA MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) W'day, 30th June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Friday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 11th June, at Noon.
INABA MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at Noon.
KAMO MARU ... Friday, 9th July, at Noon.

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TSURUGA MARU ... Monday, 21st June.

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TOKIWA MARU ... Friday, 9th July.

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TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

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TAIAN MARU ... Saturday, 12th June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

SHINGO MARU ... Thursday, 10th June.
MALACCA MARU ... Friday, 25th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

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PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 16th June.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.

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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Ecuador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 16th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail s.s. Co., Ltd.	On 19th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 22nd July.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Crosskeys	The Admiral Line	On 15th June.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Chicago Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 5th June.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via Shai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th June, at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 1st July.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Monteagle	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 8th June.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Penang Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th June.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd June at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Iyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th July.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp	Nellore	P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.	On 16th June.
Portland	Montague	The Admiral Line	About 15th June.
Shanghai and Yokohama	Persia	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 20th June.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th June, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Devanha	P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.	On 19th June.
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Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Waerwyck	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 15th June.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th June.
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Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Seattle Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	4th July.
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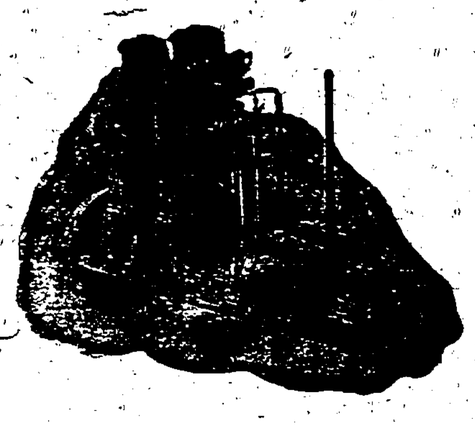

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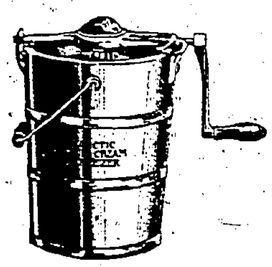

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KIPLING ON HOW EMPIRE GREW.

We prefer Rudyard Kipling to our recent episcopal visitor, in the matter of explaining how our Empire happened.

The festival dinner of the Royal Society of St. George, held in London, did more than attempt to recapture the atmosphere of "Merrie England"; it succeeded. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who presided and submitted the toast of the evening, "England," in the course of his speech gave a keen, witty analysis of the English character. He said: This is an occasion when it behoves all of us present to walk circumspectly. If you will let me, I will try to give you the reason why. Fifteen or sixteen hundred years ago, when Rome was mistress of the world, and the Picts and the Scots kept to their own side of the Great Roman Wall between Carlisle and Newcastle, the story goes that Rome allowed all these peoples one night in the year when they could say aloud exactly what they thought of Rome, without fear of consequences. On that one night, then, they crept out of the heather in droves, lit their little wandering fires, and criticised the Libyan Generals, the Roman pontiffs, and the Eastern camp followers who looked down on them from the top of the huge unbreakable Roman Wall sixteen hundred years ago. To-day, Imperial Rome is dead; the Wall is down; the Picts and the Scots are on this side of it, but, thanks to the Royal Society of St. George, there is still one night in the year when the English can creep out of their hiding-places and whisper to each other what we think about—ourselves. (Cheers.) No! It is safer not to criticise our masters, who tax us, educate us, and try us, and minister so abundantly to what they instruct us our wants ought to be. (Laughter.) Since these masters of ours have not quite the old untroubled assurance of power and experience which made Rome so tolerant in the days when the Picts and the Scots lived on the other sider of the Wall, we will confine ourselves to our own popular and well-recognised defects as a breed.

Some of our sternest critics who, of course, have always been of our own household, say there never was such a thing as the English race—that it is at best the intolerably insolent outcome of ancient invasions and immigration, freshened with more recent Continental jail-deliveries. Far be it from me to traverse these statements. I give them on no less authority than that of the late Mr. Daniel Defoe, a livery man of the City of London, and author of Robinson Crusoe and a pamphlet called the "Trueborn Englishman." He deals with the English very faithfully—so faithfully that, in deference to the susceptibilities of other peoples, I will not give his account of an Englishman's pedigree, but, in his summing up of the trueborn Englishman, he says

A true-born Englishman's a contradiction
In speech, in irony, in fact a fiction.
A metaphor intended to express
A man akin to all the universe.

In that last line Defoe, I think, has slipped into a blessing where he meant to curse; for "a man akin to all the universe" cannot be wholly vile. He must have some points of contact with humanity; and the Englishman has had several.

EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH.

The Phœnicians taught him the elements of shopkeeping; the Romans taught him love of sport by hiring him to fight beasts in their arenas. Under the Heptarchy he studied social reform, which in those unenlightened days consisted in raising a levy on capital, to buy off the heathen of the North sea from taking direct action against English industries. (Laughter.) He next took a 300 years' course of colloquial and law, French under eminent Norman teachers. He did not learn the language then or since, but it left him with a profound respect, based on experience, for his neighbours across the Channel, and a conviction which time has deepened that they were the only other people in the world who really mattered. For 500 years his domestic and foreign policy was largely controlled by Italian, French, and Spanish, with occasional Austrian politico-ecclesiastical authorities, who tried to teach him that "this realm of England" was but part of a vast international organisation embracing, instructing, and protecting all the world. He escaped from these embraces only to be subjected to the full rigour of the Puritan conscience, which was then largely directed by gentlemen from Geneva, Leyden, Amsterdam, and the Low Countries. While thus employed he was, under pretext of union, finally and fatally subjugated by the Scots. (Laughter.) A few years later he embarked on the swelling tide of party politics in all their parity, since when he has rarely been allowed to look backward—and never forward.

I submit that such a nightmare of national experiences would have driven an unmixed race to the edge of lunacy. But the Englishman, like a built-up gun-barrel, is all one temper though welded of different materials, and he has strong powers of resistance. (Cheers.) Roman, Norman, Papist, Cromwellian, Stuart, Hollander, Hanoverian aristocracy, middle-class and democracy, each in turn through a thousand years experimented on him and tried to make him to their own liking. He met each in turn with a large silent toleration which they each in turn mistook for native stupidity. He gave them each a fair trial, and, when he had quite finished with them, a fair dismissal. As an additional safeguard, he built up a social system divided into water-tight compartments, so arranged that neither the water of public panic nor the fire of private revenge should sweep his ship of state from end to end. And if, in spite of all this, the domestic situation became too much for him, he could always go to sea and there seek or impose the peace which the Papal Legate, the mediæval trade union, or a profligate Chancellor of the Exchequer denied him at home. (Laughter.)

BIRTH OF THE EMPIRE.

And thus, gentlemen—not in a fit of absence of mind—was the Empire born. It was the outcome of the relaxations of persecuted specialists, men who for one cause or another were unfit for the rough-and-tumble of home-life. They did it in search of rest and change, much as we go for summer holidays, and, like ourselves, they took their national habits with them. They did not often gather together with harps and rebecks to celebrate their national glories or hymn their national heroes. When they did not, like ourselves, take them both for granted they generally deny the one and tried to impeach the other. But by some mysterious rule of thumb-magic they did establish and maintain a reasonable peace and security among simple folk in many parts of the world, and that without overmuch murder, oppression, or torture. It may be that the success of the English was due to their imperturbable tolerance. (Cheers.) A breed that has been persecuted, or what comes to the same thing, bored by every persecuted refugee to whom it has ever given asylum, learns to tolerate anything. Their immensely mixed origins made them, too, in a real sense, akin to all the universe, and sympathetic in their dumb fashion towards remote peoples and strange gods. Above all, their long insular experience of imported brain-storms had taught them the wisdom of the old proverb—that men should not try to do better than good for fear lest worse than bad might follow.

THE NATIONAL WEAKNESS.

There has been a good deal of worse than bad in the world lately. Our national weakness for taking the easiest way till the last possible moment, sooner than inconvenience ourselves or our neighbours, has been visited upon us in full measure. After ninety-nine years of peace there came a day when the English were given less than ninety-six hours to choose whether they would buy a little longer peace from the heathen in the North, as their fathers had bought it, or made peace with them as our King Alfred had made it. As a race they had forgotten how to say "No" to anyone who said "Yes" in a sufficiently loud voice; they had quite forgotten that they had broken a Church, killed one king, closed a Protectorate, and exiled another king sooner than be driven where they did not desire to go. But, when their hour came again, they decided once again, and once again by instinct, to go their own way, for, once again, they had prepared nothing, they had foreseen nothing. They had been assured that not only was there no need for preparation against war, but that the mere thought of it was absurd where it was not criminal. Therefore, through the first two years of the war, it was necessary to throw up a barricade of the dead bodies of the nation's youth behind which the most elementary preparations could be begun.

Though there had been no such slaughter of the English in all history, the actual war was no more than a large-scale repetition of national experience in the past. If an Elizabethan statesman or adventurer had returned to England during the war I think in a very short time he would have been able to pick up his office work where he had dropped it. His reports and his maps would have been enlarged, but otherwise he would have been surprisingly abreast of the situation. Where the old English influences had struck deep the world over, he would have seen help and comfort hurried up to the front the world over without count or reckoning—without word or bond to limit or confirm them. (Cheers.) Where the old alien influences, that he knew so well, had persisted, or where new influences inspired by the old were at work, he would have seen, as he would have expected, every help towards this war denied, withheld or doled out piecemeal at a high price. He would have recognised that what held firm in the days of the Armada held firm at Armageddon; that what had broken beneath the hand in his time was rotten in ours. Allowing for a few minor differences of equipment, he would have felt like any sailor or soldier returning to some bitterly familiar job of sea-patrol or trench life between '14 and '18. Like those men, he would have taken for granted very many things on which other races might have wasted valuable time and thought. Our stories of Coronel, Zeebrugge, of the battalions of county regiments not a year old who died to the last man—(cheers)—as a matter of routine, on the front that they were ordered to hold, would have moved him no more and no less than the little affair of the late Sir Richard Grenville off Flores in the Revenge. (Cheers.) That troopers of yeomanry in Mesopotamia, picked almost at random, could singlehanded and within a few days by sheer force of character conciliate and control turbulent Arab villages, would have amazed them no more and no less than any story of Panama, or our first venture round the globe told by any follower of Sir Francis Drake, or some forgotten captain of that age. Being of the breed, he would have known the breed and taken the work of the breed for granted.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ENGLISH.

And herein, as I see it, lies the strength of the English—that they have behind them this continuity of immensely varied race-experience and race-memory, running through every class back to the very dawn of our dawn, which unconsciously imposes on them, even while they deride standards of achievement and comparison; hard it may be and a little unsympathetic, but not low, and, as all earth is witness, not easily lowered. (Lord cheers.) That is the reason why, in things nearest our hearts, we praise so little and criticise so lavishly. It is the only compliment that an Englishman dares pay his country. (Laughter.) As you know, these standards do not appear on the surface, or in men's mouths. When they do they are mostly translated into terms of sport or the slang of various games, but where the English deal with each other or the outside world in earnest, these standards are taken for granted, and it is by the things which we take for granted, without words spoken, that we live. It was taken for granted by all concerned during the war that every day was St. George's day on one or other of our seven fronts. (Loud cheers.) And now we and our kin after the great years are sick, shaken, and dizzy—like all convalescents, a little inclined to pity ourselves, a little inclined to live on invalid's slops as long as possible, and more than a little inclined to mistake the hysteria of convalescence for signs of new life and thought. But here also instinct tells us that our national past has dowered us with a sufficiency of ballast to navigate through whatever storms—or brain storms—may be ahead. (Cheers.) We are threatened with several. One school of thought, Muscovite in origin, holds, as the Danes did twelve hundred years ago, that rapine and scientific torture will elevate our ideals, which up to the present have only taught us to do our duty to God and our neighbours. (Cheers.) Others again are content to work for the organised bankruptcy of all things that are of good report, as well as for the systematic betrayal of our friends; very much indeed on the same lines as people used to panic after a crusade or a visitation of the plague. We are further promised an unparalleled outbreak of education guaranteed to produce a standardised State-aided mind. The Church evolved a parallel system in the Middle Ages, which, much to her surprise, produced the Reformation. Lastly, lest we should ever again lapse into pathetic contentment, the breed—which organised at a week's notice to achieve the impossible and achieved it; by earth, sea, and air achieved it—(loud cheers)—is as a reward to be ruthlessly reorganised in every detail of its daily life, walk, and conduct. This great work was begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066, and has been before committee or commission ever since. (Laughter.) Norman, Papist, Cromwellian, Stuart, Hollander, Hanoverian, aristocracy, middle-class, democracy, have each in turn tried their fleeting hand on "the man akin to all the universe." From each in turn he has taken what he wanted; he has given them each a fair trial, and, when he has quite finished, an equally fair dismissal.

(Continued on Page 9.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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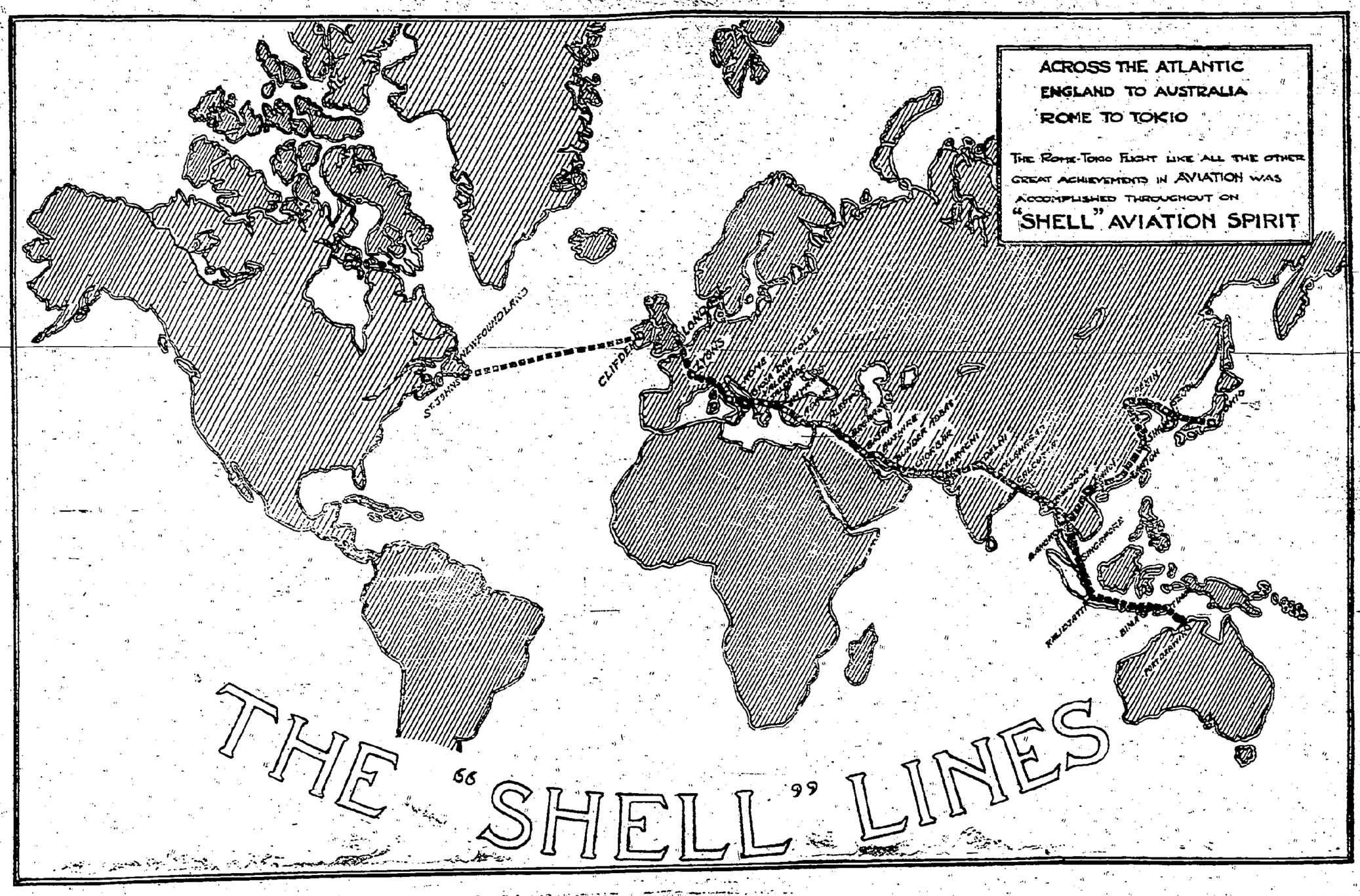

KIPLING ON HOW EMPIRE GREW.

(Continued from page 8.)

THE FUTURE.

What will he do in the future? We are too close to the dust of the main battle to see clearly. We know that England is crippled by the loss or wastage of a whole generation. Her position from the civil point of view is that of our armies in the worst days of the war. That is to say, all leave is stopped for every man who can stand up to his job, no matter how sick or stale he may be; and there is undreamed-of promotion for untried men who, merely because they are not dead, will have to face heavier responsibility, longer hours, and criticism, that will certainly not grow milder as the years pass. But no miracles have occurred. This world, which some of us in our zeal to do better than good have created, and which we must all inherit, is no new world, but the old grown harder. The wheel has come full circle. The whole weight of that world at the present moment lies again as it used to lie in the days of our fathers, upon two nations, upon England and France. The sole force which, under God's good providence can meet this turn of our fate is not temperament, not opportunism, nor any attempt to do better than good, but character and again character—(cheers)—such mere ingrained commonsense, hand-hammered loyal strength of character as one may humbly dare to hope fifteen hundred years of equality of experience have given to us. (Cheers.) If this hope be true, as because we know the breed we feel it to be true, our children's children, looking back through the luminous years to where we here stumble and falter, may say, "Was it possible that the English of that age did not know, could not see, dared not even guess to what height of strength, wisdom, and enduring honour they had lifted their land?" (Cheers.) But we will be circumspect, gentlemen. For what there is of it, for such as it is, and for what it may be worth, will you drink to England and the English. (Loud cheers.)

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effectual and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ISLAND OF BARBADOS.

"This island of Barbados Has never suffered the foot of an invader," says a correspondent to the *Times*.

The fact thus declared by his Majesty the King a few years ago accounts in large part for that patriotic pride which has made the Barbadians pre-eminent among our West Indian Colonists. A bright-faced, busy people—200,000 of them living on a strip of land no larger than the Isle of Wight—their loyalty to the Crown has earned for their coral home the name among their neighbours of "Little England."

Barbadians can make good the claim that throughout the three centuries that have elapsed since the first settlement of the island, they alone among British West Indians have known no flag other than the Union Jack. Their Legislature, they will tell you, is one of the oldest representative Assemblies in the Empire. The sense of loyalty springing from such sources found practical expression during the war, when men, money, and gifts of ambulances testified their warm support of the Allied cause. This attachment to the Crown will be intensified by the presence of the Heir to the Throne—the first Royal visitor to the island since Prince Albert, then a Cadet aboard H.M.S. *Cumberland*, landed in 1913.

Barbados possesses a Trafalgar square and a Nelson statue, of which Barbadians are very proud. The statue, which was erected 30 years earlier than the column in London, bears an inscription describing the great sailor as the "Preserver of the West Indies in a moment of unexampled peril."

But the chief glory of Barbado is Codrington College, the one educational institution of university rank in the West Indies. Since 1875 it has been affiliated to Durham University, and has done good work in the cause of higher education in the islands.

Sugar has always been the staple industry. Barbados was also the original home of the famous "Sea Island" cotton, and it was from the West Indies that its cultivation was introduced into the Sea Islands of the United States.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CANCER RESEARCH.

A MANY-SIDED PROBLEM.

NEW METHODS IN LONDON.

A special Court of the governors of Middlesex Hospital was held, says the *Times*, to discuss a number of important proposals and recommendations relating to the hospital and its organization. Lord Athlone presided, and moved that the scheme for the amalgamation of the Cancer Research Department and the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology with the medical school, as adopted by the weekly board of governors, be approved. This was agreed to. Several important recommendations dealing with the administration were also adopted, and it was agreed to make the necessary alterations in the laws of the hospital to give effect to the decisions.

The Chairman, in moving the first resolution, said that medical education, research, and the efficient treatment of the hospital's patients were indissolubly bound together. The scheme was designed to ensure that this unity of effort should in the future be exerted with a greater force than in the past. By the establishment of university chairs of the various sciences, which were directly employed in the study and treatment of disease—a step taken in cordial co-operation with the University of London—they attracted to the hospital and its school men of professional rank and high repute, who working in close association with each other would make the education of students more thorough and complete; and they would apply themselves upon a co-ordinated plan, to the carrying out of researches into the causes and cure of those diseases, which still took such a heavy toll of life.

He hoped to be able in the near future to report that the example set by Mr. S. B. Joel and Mr. J. B. Joel, who endowed the chair of Physics with a sum of £20,000, had been followed by others who recognized the importance of this scheme. When all these scientific chairs had been similarly endowed, the success of their campaign would be assured. It was easier to obtain financial help for the treatment of the sick than to arouse practical sympathy with the plan for combating the diseases from which they suffered. The old saying, "Prevention is better than cure" was still regarded as the very essence of wisdom, yet few were wise enough to realize that the support of research work was the most useful example of philantropic endeavour.

WORKSHOP OF KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. A. E. Webb-Johnson, the Dean of the Medical School, who seconded, said that research and educational departments could not be rightly separated without both suffering. Research workers must feel that they were part of the university system, and had duties on the educational side. Teachers must also be constantly alive to the fact that the university looked to them to advance knowledge in their particular subjects, and besides teaching they must be carrying out research work and stimulating in their students the spirits of inquiry and investigation. The student must be made to realize that he had left school, the place where he was taught from books the things that were known. He had come to study where there was constant effort to find out. He had come to the very workshop of knowledge itself. The amalgamation of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology and the Cancer Investigation Department with the Medical School was bound to be of advantage to medical education. It was also sure to be of the greatest advantage to research.

In recent years the necessity of bringing the physicist into the closest touch with problems of medical diagnosis and treatment had become obvious, and the Middlesex Hospital had had a physicist attached to it on the clinical side for the last 10 years. The university authorities had now set the seal of their approval on that development by instituting at the school a University Chair of Physics—the first at the London Medical School—which was endowed by the generosity of Mr. S. B. Joel and Mr. J. B. Joel. They had also instituted a University Chair of Radiology, the first to be established in the country.

The necessity of bringing the chemist into the same close relationship with disease and treatment was equally great; and if the fullest possibilities were to be attained they must stimulate and encourage some chemist of distinction to give that same close attention to the application of chemistry to medicine that Professor Russ has given with such excellent results in the physical side. The anatomist and physiologist should also be brought to the bedside and co-operate with the physician and surgeon in the investigation of problems of health and disease. Who could contemplate the work of Keith and others on applied anatomy and the work of our many eminent physiologists without being encouraged to hope for the most far-reaching results from their co-operation? Professor Swale Vincent's work on the ductless glands opened up great possibilities for the future. The pharmacologist, pathologist and bacteriologist were already in the most intimate association with the physician and surgeon in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, and what was of greater importance still—its prevention.

THE SCOURGE OF CANCER.

A tremendous amount of spade work in relation to cancer research had been done and many avenues for investigation had been opened up by Dr. Lazarus Barlow and his colleagues and other workers all over the world. Much of this work had already borne fruit in new and improved methods of treatment. Investigations had gone to show, however, that the problem had many sides, and that all the cases were concerned in its investigation. But if the region to be explored were now seen to be greater than was thought at one time, the means of exploring it had been and were being increased. Under the new arrangements which would be brought about by the amalgamation they would have the heads of all departments investigating different sides of this problem, and their work would be co-ordinated by the Cancer and General Research Committee. When it was realized that one woman in eight and one man in 11 over the age of 35 died of cancer in England and Wales the terrible character of the scourge and the importance of concentrating their efforts on bringing more light to bear on it came home to them. But these efforts could not be carried forward to their fullest possibilities without generous financial help.

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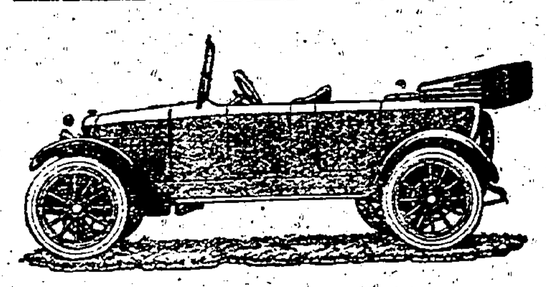

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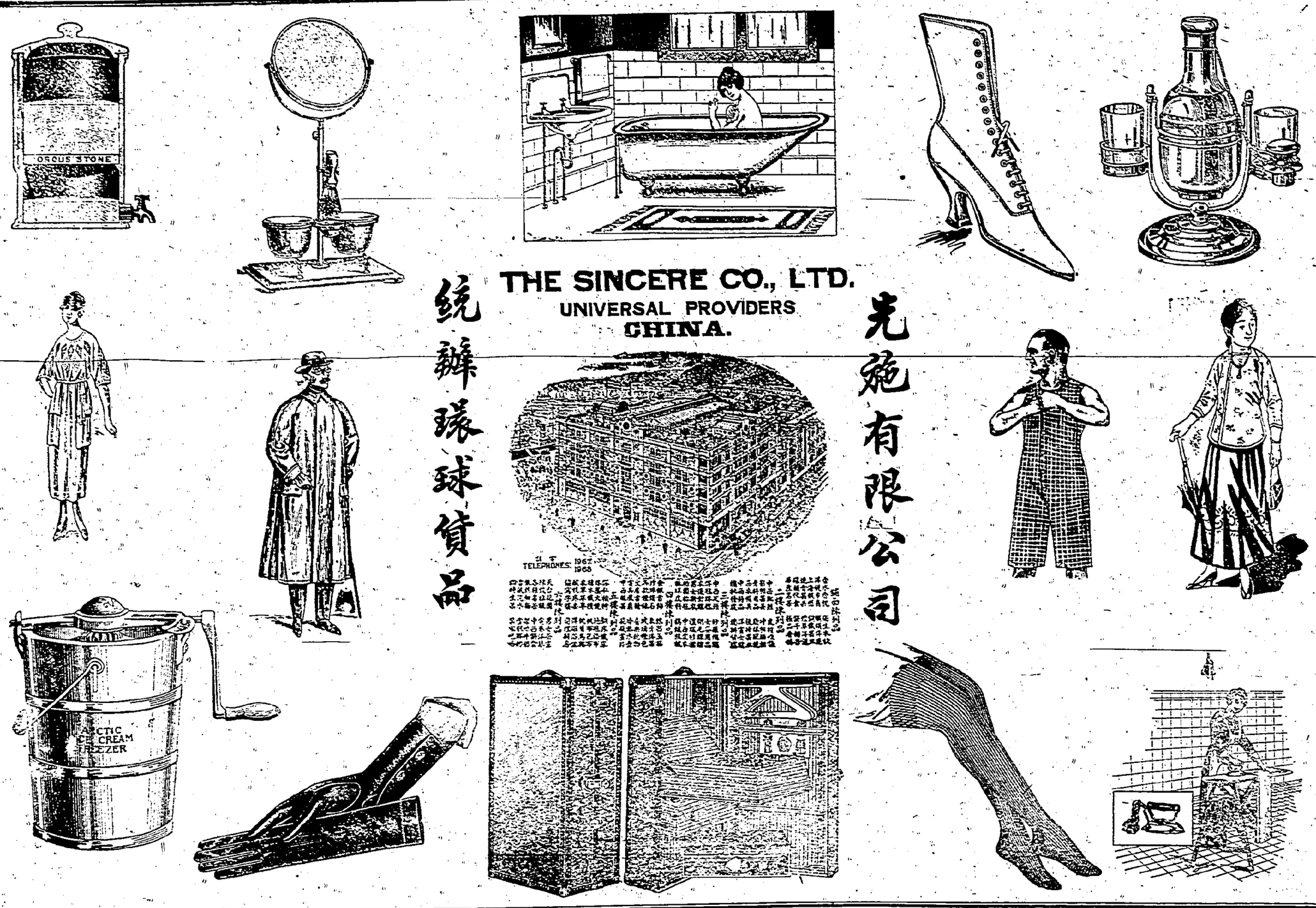

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THE SHIPPING ENTENTE.

GERMAN TONNAGE.

CONVENTION SIGNED WITH FRANCE.

There seems to be no possible risk of the shipping entente with France being broken, or even strained, and the agreement which has just been signed in London by Sir Joseph Maclay, on behalf of Great Britain, and M. Bignon, on behalf of France, has met with very great approval and satisfaction. By this Anglo-French convention, 150,000 tons of German shipping which was to have come under the British flag, and which is now held by France, will be retained for the French Mercantile Marine. Payment will be made to Great Britain out of the German indemnity to France. When the agreement was signed on Friday the British representatives present, including Colonel Leslie Wilson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Shipping; Mr. Hipwood, Assistant Secretary of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade; and Mr. H. B. Jenkins, Director of Marine Contracts. The French representatives present included M. de Fleuriau, Councillor of the French Embassy; and Commanders Chreon and Duchayla de Lagrange, representing the French Reparations commission.

France may look forward optimistically to the re-establishment of her Mercantile Marine and the consequent improvement in the difficult freight position now ruling in that country. The agreement will open the way for the development of a big programme of building and extensive operations in French merchant shipping. In the course of an interview M. Bignon, the French Government representative, said:—"The situation of France, now that the agreement has been signed, is as follows:—Out of the 500,000 tons of enemy shipping belonging to Germany and Austria-Hungary, which France has under her charge, there are 150,000 tons which in the ordinary course should have been ceded by us to Great Britain, but the British Government has agreed to allow us to keep this, and definitely agreed to allow us to make payment by the transfer to Great Britain out of the sums due by Germany for reparation. The portion which France will have to restore will be very little—about 10,000 tons—provided that Germany fulfils clauses 34, 35, and 36 of the Treaty of Versailles, since, as regards Austria-Hungary, we are already in possession of all her ships. If, on the other hand, Germany does not fulfil the obligations imposed on her by the Peace Treaty, France will have to restore 30,000 to 40,000 tons at the outside.

In addition to the 50,000 tons now in our charge, we have still to make up our loss of 80,000 tons of sailing vessels which are now scattered about in the Baltic and South America, of which 50,000 tons are ships in very good condition. For the time being, these ships are very difficult to recover, owing to the difficulty of recruiting crews to man them, but this difficulty is only temporary. After the Franco-British agreement and the agreement with Brazil, France will have quite a suitable amount of tonnage.

Furthermore, the execution of the agreement between Sir Joseph Maclay, Bart., and M. Clementel, the former Minister of Commerce and Shipping, has not yet been completed. Great Britain is still delivering to us gradually new tonnage, which will yield us splendid ships. The reconstruction of our Mercantile Marine is progressing under most favourable auspices, thanks especially to the goodwill of Great Britain. If Germany would give a proof of good faith, equal to the goodwill of our ally, in the execution of the Peace Treaty, our national marine would from to-day find itself in a very strong position."

THE PECULIAR POSITION OF FRANCE.

Another of the French shipping representatives summed up the position in brief to the London representative of *The Journal of Commerce*. "Whilst we congratulate ourselves on the good result of our conferences in London," he said, "a great deal has yet to be done before France can take her place as a leading maritime power. There are several important facts still to bear in mind in this connection. During the war Germany sank twelve million tons of shipping, about a quarter of the world's total. The German fleet is only 5,400,000 tons. This means that as a result of the German bankruptcy, about 30 per cent. dividend can be paid to her creditors, but strangely enough, the U.S.A. have received a dividend of 200 per cent., and Brazil, a country that practically lost no shipping during the war, actually holds 200,000 tons of German shipping. Every other country seems to be in a better position than France. England has come to an agreement with Italy to help her to take possession of all the Austro-Hungarian vessels registered at the port of Trieste. Furthermore, England has promised to hand over to Italy that part of the Austro-Hungarian merchant fleet that would be allotted under the Reparation Committee. France has been treated in a thoroughly unfair and unequal manner in the proportional distribution of the vessels, as the following figures will show.

"First of all, the total figure of losses cannot serve as a basis for the distribution of tonnage as far as France is concerned. Throughout the war France did not build a single ship. Her shipyards were utilised for the manufacture of munitions of war for all the Allies. On the other hand, the Allies, notably England, were able to carry forward a very healthy building programme.

"Secondly, the total tonnage of ships captured could not be used as a basis for equable distribution. The duty of policing the seas was in the hands of the British Navy, whilst France was almost entirely occupied with land operations. In this way the British captures at sea were naturally, far more numerous than ours.

"Thirdly, the total figure of ships sheltering in ports cannot be used as a basis for equal distribution. It will be remembered that on the 1st August 1914, nearly all the German ships left French ports. Those that did shelter in foreign ports took care to patronise a country that did not enter the war until considerably later, such as the United States of America, Brazil, Italy, and Portugal. This point is a particularly important one, especially as far as the ships in Brazilian ports are concerned. If the total tonnage distributed to France is important, the type of ship is still more important. At the present, France has only received a few small vessels with old and out-of-date engines and equipment. It would be far more advantageous for the French Mercantile Marine to have one liner of 15,000 tons than ten schooners of 2,500 tons each. That is why we appeal to England to meet us for a further conference on the distribution of German shipping. The urgent points are chiefly the facts that France was unable to construct a single ton of shipping during the war, and that her present acute freight position calls for immediate increase in her Mercantile Marine."

DIZZINESS AND SICK HEADACHES

arise from constipation, billiousness and disordered liver. To cure them there is nothing better than

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxatives which neither gripe nor purge, Pinkettes purify the breath, clear the skin, prevent diarrhœa and dysentery, relieve Piles. Obtainable from all druggists, post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 16 Szechuen Road Shanghai.

ENFORCED CHURCHGOING.

AMAZING CASE IN U.S.

BOY SHOT BY POLICEMAN.

The State of Maryland is in a turmoil over the tragic shooting of Roland Parks, a 17-year-old boy, by a policeman, because he refused to attend church as required by a unique ordinance of Tangier Island, where the incident took place. Tangier, a small fishing community of 3,000 souls, situated in Chesapeake Bay, has been ruled from time immemorial by a strict Methodist sect. There is only one church on the island, and the minister is looked upon by the natives as a supreme being. Absence from church is not only a mark of disgrace, but, according to an old-fashioned law passed in the Puritanical days and strictly maintained by the older generation of the island, it was unlawful, and the offender could be thrown into jail.

In recent years the younger elements, known as Liberals, many of whom have travelled outside the limits of the island, have taken exception to the law, and at the forthcoming elections the religious ordinance will be the paramount issue. Young Parks was on the porch of his father's home when Officer Connorton, the island's lone policeman, ordered him to go indoors or to church. Imbued with the spirit of revolt, Parks refused to do either, and in the struggle that ensued Connorton drew his revolver and deliberately fired. Parks is hovering between life and death, but the majority of the older natives support the policeman in his action, and the town funds will be liberally spent to defend him when he is tried in the county court. They contend that, without some compulsory method, half the church attendance would congregate on street corners or porches, and the religious life of the island would be endangered.

The citizens of Maryland are amazed at the existence of such a narrow and repressive law in the present age, and sentiment against the police official is so strong that threats have been heard to the effect that, if the Courts deal leniently with him, the public will take matters into their own hands. Meanwhile Connorton has been admitted to bail, and has returned to Tangier, where he has resumed his old duties, as determined as ever to see the church filled each Sunday, be the cost what it may.

Take a "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT to your ship. 'Phone No. 3516.

CANADIAN EXPRESS AEROPLANE SERVICE.

The aeroplane service initiated last autumn by the Canadian Express Company in conjunction with Handley Page Transport, Ltd., for the carriage of passengers and goods between London and Continent, connecting with the former company's express service between Europe and Canada, has been a great success, and has been keenly appreciated by merchants and the travelling public generally.

Since the service was established many improvements have been effected in the handling of passengers and goods.

The latest type of machine employed on his service has accommodation for 30-40 passengers and 1,600lbs. of freight; the passenger accommodation being replete with every possible comfort that human ingenuity can devise.

The service has been of the greatest value to merchants anxious to get the latest Paris fashions before the public without delay, and has been so successful that competitors have found it necessary to establish similar services.

The fact that the Canadian Express Company initiated this means of transit in the interests of Canadian commerce demonstrates that while they are the oldest express company operating between Europe and Canada, they are justly entitled to the claim of being the pioneers in studying the development of Canadian trade and commerce by the establishment of this aeroplane service.

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Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Sq., London. Also for mail orders with price.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Sparkling, Refreshing, Cleansing—

Insist on getting *this* bottle.

every glass of ENO bubbles over with life, health and happiness. Palatable and delightful at any time—yet it's the regular morning glass of ENO that is most beneficial to mind and body and gives the normal, healthy outlook for the day ahead.

There is no simpler or more natural remedy for the maintenance of good health and buoyant cheerfulness than the daily glass of water with a dash of

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FRUIT SALT
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ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

An automatic extension of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty for another year is foreshadowed, owing to insufficient time before July to negotiate for a revision which has been necessitated by the elimination of German influences in the Far East.

CHINA ASSOCIATION MEETING.

LONDON, June 4th.

At the annual meeting of the China Association, Mr. F. Anderson, chairman, said the Committee brought to the notice of the Government representations of British residents in China that neither the spirit nor the letter of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was being observed in Shantung. He was confident that if Japan spontaneously offered China a settlement on neighbourly and amicable terms, she would do much to promote harmony in the Far East and disprove the criticism which is ascribed to her policy of aggression.

Mr. Anderson paid a tribute to the late Dr. Morrison who, he said, did his best to guide the Chinese Government into wise principles, which, if followed, would have brought about a better position than the present.

SOLUTION OF FAR EASTERN QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2nd.

Mr. T. W. Lamont, who has returned from the Far East, where he helped to arrange a banking consortium for the benefit of China, addressing the Commonwealth Club, praised the broad-mindedness of Japan in waiving reservations in regard to Manchuria and Mongolia, and declared that this action had brought the Far Eastern question a step nearer the solution.

SIAMESE PRINCE IN PARIS.

PARIS, June 2nd.

Prince Rajaduri, of Siam, has arrived in Paris.

SINN FEIN JUSTICE.

LONDON, June 2nd.

A man who is alleged to have admitted charges in connection with stolen property was sentenced by a Sinn Fein court held at midnight to banishment from Munster for two years within forty-eight hours of his liberation on pain of dire penalties. The accused has now left the locality.

BELGIAN MANDATE.

LONDON, June 2nd.

M. de la Bassompierre, of the Belgian Foreign Office, and M. Louwers, of the Colonial Department, are at present in London negotiating with Lord Milner regarding the ex-German territory in East Africa known as Tanganyika.

It has been arranged that the ex-German provinces of Ruanda and Urundi shall be included in the Belgian mandate, but certain transit problems have not yet been settled, including arrangements for transport along the section of the railway between Tabora and the coast at Dar-es-Salaam.

CAPTAIN FRYATT'S SHIP.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The late Captain Fryatt's ship will be offered at an auction in London on June 24th. Only British citizens will be allowed to bid.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 4, 1920.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	4/-1
" On demand	4/-1
" 30 days' sight	4/-1
" 4 months' sight	4/-1
Credits, 4 months' sight	4/-3
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On Paris—	
On demand	—
Credits, 4 months' sight	1090
On New York—	
On demand	79¾
Credits, 60 days' sight	81¼
On Bombay—	
T/T	193
On demand	—
On Calcutta—	
Wire	193
On demand	—
On Singapore—	
On demand	176½
On Manila—	
On demand	168
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30-days' sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	153
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	33.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$4.80 n.
Silver (per oz.)	58⅞

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.	3,10% dis.
" 10 "	3/10% dis.
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IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

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All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

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We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES: in

SHANGHAI HANKOW TIENTSIN PEKING MANILA CANTON CHANGSHA

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every year brings similar letters to-day.

SAMPLE FREE 40 YEARS. Sold in 1/9 by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 4th JUNE, 1920.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Sterling Exchange 4/1 T. T.	
Hongkong Banks	$625 s.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton Ins.	$410 s.
North China Ins.	T 160 n.
Union Ins.	$174 b.
Yangtsze Ins.	$225 n.
Far Easterns	T. 17½ n.
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire Ins.	$123 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$300 b. 300 sa.
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	$82 s.
H.K. Steamboats	$24½ n.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$18 n.
Do. (Def.)	$ 207 s. L. R.
Shell Transports	205/- b. 210/- sa.
Star Ferries	$28½ n. x. d.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$236 s.
Malabon Sugars	$51 n
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	115/- n
Langkats	T. 16 b.
Shanghai Loans	
S'hai Explorations	
Banks	$1 b. 1 sa.
Tronoh Mines	35/- b.
Ural Caspians	27/6 n.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$83 b. 83½ sa.
H. & W. Docks	$150½ b. 152 s.
S'hai Docks	T. 130 s.
New Engineerings	T 26 n.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	$106 b.
Hongkong Hotels	$125 b.
Hongkong Lands	$115 n.
Humphreys	$6.80 b.
Kowloon Lands	$40 n.
Land Reclamations	$140 n.
West Points	$31 b.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 66 n.
Kung Yiks	T. 64 n.
Laou Kung Mows	—
Orientals	T240 n.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 350 n.
Yangtzepoos	T44 n.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$7.00 n.
China-Borneos	—
China Lights Old $8½ & New $6½	b.
China Providents	$7.00 n.
Daily Farms	$23½ b.
H.K. Electrics	$17½ b.
Macao Do.	$53 n.
Hongkong Ropes	$23 b.
H.K. Tramways	$7 b.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$3.30 b.
do (New)	$0.70 n.
Steam Laundries	$4½ b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$10 n.
Water-boats	$12½ b.
Watsons	$5.90 s.
Wm. Powells	$13 n.
Wiseman's	$35 b.

"Gets-It" Peels My Corns Off!

Any Corn or Callus Comes Off Peacefully, Painlessly. Never Fails.

It is almost a picnic to get rid of a corn or callus the "Gets-It" way. You spend 2 or 3 seconds putting on 2 or 3 drops of "Gets-It," about as simple as putting on your hat. "Gets-It" does away forever with "contraptions," sticky, troublesome, plasters, greasy ointments that rub off, blood-letting knives, and scissors that snip into the "quick." "Gets-It" eases pain. Your aching corn shrinks, dies, loosens from the toe. You peel the corn painlessly from your toe in one complete piece. There is the pleasure of it—you peel it off as you would a banana skin. Nothing else but "Gets-It" can do it. Get peaceful, common-sense "Gets-It."

"Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. M'f'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Use "Gets-It" peel off corn this way.

Sole Distributors MULLER, PHIPPS & HODGES, Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road, SHANGHAI

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Central. Hankow Branch: Russian Concession.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING. SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. UZANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — $1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, for Goods received on Storage. Advances against Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed. Terms and Particulars on Application at the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.,
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore's order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. These are sure then successful then, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 2/-, MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling ... £ 1,500,000
Silver ... $22,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,—Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | A. O. Lang, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABB, *Chief Manager.*

Hongkong, May 17, 1920

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB, *Chief Manager.*

Hongkong, May 14, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000
SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors .....André Berthelot.
General Manager.....A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
LYON, MARSEILLES, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG, HANOI, SINGAPORE, NEW YORK, CANTON, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFU, VLADIVOSTOCK, FOOCHOW, SWATOW, YOKOHAMA, MOUKDEN.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. EOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, April 23, 1920

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Authorized Capital	F.100,000,000	£8,333,333
Paid-Up Capital	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F. 14,590,545	£1,215,879
Special Reserve	F. 17,000,000	£1,416,666

HEAD OFFICE—Amsterdam.
Branches at: The Hague, Rotterdam.
HEAD AGENCY—Batavia.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Samarang
Djokjakarta	Shanghai
Kobe	Singapore
Kota-Radja	Soerabaia
Langsa	Soerakarta (Solo)
Macassar	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Medan	Tegal
Padang	Telok Betong
Palembang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondichery, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco &c., &c.

London Bankers: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN HEEL, Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 30, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,500,000
Paid-up	750,000
Reserve Fund and Rest	846,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, New York, Penang, Port Louis (Mauritius), Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 10, 1920.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 28, 1920.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.,
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed....Yen 60,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 37,500,000.
Reserve Funds ..... " 7,030,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tobyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, November 1, 1919

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行
(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917).

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,278,800.00
Reserve Funds..... 2,127,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21, Connaught Road, Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months—3% per annum
For 6 months—4% per annum
For 12 months—5% per annum

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, January 24, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £3,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND, ... 200,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Ting,—Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Kwok Chun, Mr. Mok Chiag Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yue Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

CHIEF MANAGER.....Kan Tong Po, Esq.,
ASST. MANAGER ..... Li Tse Kong, Esq.,

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of TWO per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 12, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE:
15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital ..... Frs 48,000,000
Reserves..... " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BANGKOK, BATAVIA, CANTON, DJIBOUTI, HAIPHONG, HANKOW, HANOI, HONGKONG, KOBE, NOUMEA, PAKHOI, PEKING, PHNOM-PENH, PONDICHERY, SAIGON, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, TOURANE, VLADIVOSTOCK.

BANKERS.
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1919.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....Yen 100,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 61,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 44,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
BATAVIA, BOMBAY, BUENOS AYRES, CALCUTTA, CHANGCHUN, DAIREN (DAIRY), FENGTIEN (MUKDEN), HAILAR, HONGKONG, KAI YUEN, KOBE, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, LYONS, MANILA, MARSEILLE, NEWCHWANG, NEW YORK, OSAKA, PEKING, RANGOON, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, SHANGHAI, SHIMONOSEKI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SYDNEY, TIENTSIN, TOKYO, TSINANFU, VLADIVOSTOCK, TSINGTAU.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

G. HASHIZUME, Manager.

Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE UNITED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AND

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL Funds at 31st December, 1918, $23,978,357

I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid-up Capital .....£2,437,[illegible]
II—Fire Funds.....[illegible]
III—Life & Annuity Funds...[illegible]
Sinking Fund Account ..... [illegible]

Revenue Fire Branch.....[illegible]
" Life and Annuity Branches ..... [illegible]
Revenue Marine Department ... [illegible]
Other Receipts ..... [illegible]

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside for meeting the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

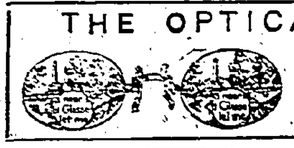
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

FAREWELL! OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS

MARIE TEMPEST

THURSDAY, June 17th ... "The Duke of Killicrankie."
FRIDAY, June 18th ..... "The Marriage of Kitty." BOOK AT
SATURDAY, June 19th ... "Outcast." MOUTRIE'S

THE OPTICAL COMPANY



31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, LENSES, etc.
Optometrist-in-Charge—E. CHAN, Opt. D.
EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. AGAPENOR, due here June 4th, and sails for Japan, June 5.

The s.s. ELPENOR, due here June 14th and sails for Shanghai June 15.

The s.s. DEUCALION, due here June 18th, and sails for Shanghai, June 19.

The s.s. THESEUS, due here June 24th and sails for Shanghai and Hankow June 25.

The s.s. LAOMEDON, due here June 28th and sails for Japan June 27.

The s.s. DEMODOCUS, due here June 27th and sails for Shanghai June 28.

The s.s. PYRRHUS, due here June 26th and sails for Shanghai June 29.

The s.s. ALCINOUS, due here July 3rd and sails for Shanghai and Taku July 4.

The s.s. BELLEROPHON, due here July 13th and sails for Japan July 14.

The s.s. NINGCHOW, due here July 18th and sails for Shanghai and Japan July 19.

The s.s. STIEGERWALD, due here July 25th and sails for Japan July 26.

FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. SHINYO MARU, left San Francisco May 7th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila on June 8.

The s.s. ECUADOR, left San Francisco May 1st, and is due here, via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila, June 9.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, left Seattle May 14th and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila, June 15.

The s.s. PERSIA MARU, left San Francisco May 26th and is due here, via Honolulu, Yokohama Kobe, and Nagasaki June 27.

The s.s. KOREA MARU, leaves San Francisco June 8th and is due here, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki July 5.

The s.s. COLOMBIA, left San Francisco May 29th and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila, July 7.

The s.s. NILE, leaves San Francisco June 29th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Nagasaki and Shanghai on July 17.

The s.s. IXION, leaves Seattle June 24th and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, and Manila, July 28.

The s.s. TENYO MARU, leaves San Francisco June, 30th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila Aug. 1.

The s.s. VENEZUELA, leaves San Francisco June 26th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Manila on Aug 4.

The s.s. PROTESILAUS, leaves Seattle July 11th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila August 15.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. ST. ALBANS, left Melbourne June 1st, and is due here via Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Thursday Island, Sandakan and Manila June 30.

FROM CANADA.

The s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, leaves Vancouver June 3rd, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila on June 24.

The s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, leaves Vancouver June 23rd, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on July 15.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. WEST HIMROD, is due here from Manila on June 6th and leaves for San Francisco on June 8.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila June 13th due here June 15th and leaves for Seattle, via Kobe and Yokohama, June 24.

The s.s. IXION, leaves Manila July 29th and is due here July 31st, sailing for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama, Aug. 8.

The s.s. PROTESILAUS, leaves Manila August 13th, and is due here Aug. 15th, and sails for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama August 25.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila Sept. 9th, is due here Sept. 11th and sails for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama Sept. 21.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. TJILBOET, for Java is due here on June 5.

The s.s. NEUS, left Yokohama May 22nd, is due here via Kobe and Shanghai June 7th and sails for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg via Singapore, June 8.

The s.s. JAPAN, leaves Kobe June 3rd and is due here June 9.

The s.s. NELLORE, leaves Yokohama June 2nd, is due here via Kobe and Shanghai June 12.

The s.s. HELENUS, left Yokohama June 19th, due here, via Kobe and Shanghai July 5, and sails for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg, via Singapore July 8.

The s.s. TALTHYBIUS, leaves Yokohama June 26th, due here via Kobe and Shanghai July 12th and sails for Liverpool, via Manila, Singapore, Genoa and Marseilles, July 13.

The s.s. EURYADES, leaves Yokohama June 1st, and is due here via Kobe and Shanghai June 17.

The s.s. ST. ALBANS, leaves Kobe, July 12th and is due here via Moji July 13.

The s.s PAK LING, leaves Yokohama July 7th, is due here via Kobe, July 19th, and sails for Liverpool via Singapore and Marseilles July 20.

The s.s. BELLEROPHON, leaves Yokohama Aug. 7, is due here via Kobe and Shanghai, Aug. 23rd, sails for Liverpool, via Manila Singapore Genoa and Marseilles August 24.

FROM SHANGHAI.

The s.s. DELTA, left Shanghai June, 1st is due here June 4th and leaves for London via Singapore, Colombo and Marseilles June 5.

The s.s. DEUCALION, leaves Shanghai June 17, due here June 21 and sails, for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via Singapore, June 22.

The s.s. HELENUS, sails from Shanghai June 17th is due June 21st and sails for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via Singapore June 22.

FROM JAVA.

The s.s. TJIBODAS, is due here from Java on June 8.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The D. & Co., Ltd. s.s. *St. Andrew* arrived at New York on May 27.

The D. & Co., Ltd. s.s. *Pilma* left Trieste for the Far East on May 30.

The P. & O. S. N. Co., s.s. *Kildonan Castle* left Singapore for this Port on the 30th instant at 4 p.m. and is due here on the 5th June at about 6 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Meichi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 12th May and is expected here on the 6th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Heimei Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 21st May and is expected here on the 6th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Fushimi Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila, on the 26th May and is expected here on the 7th June.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Shingo Maru* arrived at Manila on the evening of the 4th instant and will leave 6th instant, being due at this port on Tuesday the 8th instant.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Shingo Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 2nd June and is expected on the 9th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Bombay Maru* (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 2nd June and expected on the 9th June.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Ecuador* left Shanghai on May 29th for Manila and may be expected here on or about Wednesday June 9.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kitano Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 1st June and is expected here on the 10th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Shinryu Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 24th May and is expected here on the 12th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Penang Maru* (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 28th April and is expected here on the 9th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Iyo Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May, and is expected here on the 17th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Durban Maru* (Hamburg Line, left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 19th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Shin-I Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 2nd June and is expected here on the 19th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kinfi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 2nd June and is expected here on the 20th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Toyama Maru* (Hamburg Line) left Antwerp for this port via Suez on the 16th May and is expected here on the 27th June.

The C.P.O.S. Co's s.s. *Methven* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 30th May and is due here on or about the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Atsuta Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 22nd May and is expected here on the 30th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Akita Maru* (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 26th May and is expected here on the 5th July.

"IDOMENEUS" LEAVES PORT.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The s.s. "Idomeneus," 6,692 gross tons, Blue Funnel Line, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Agents, left for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, to-day, with the following passengers on board:—

Capt. P. J. C. Daniels, Capt. E. F. Lawson, Mr. W. F. Henderson, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Jansen, Mr. N. Williamson, Mr. H. A. Ferguson, Mr. G. L. Phillips, Mr. A. Fillingham, Mr. W. E. Wakeham, Lt. P. A. Jones, Lt. W. Mc. Kee, Lt. C. Pearce, Lt. J. Wright, Mr. C. A. Pulcher, Mr. H. Thomson, Lt. J. Scott, and Lt. J. G. Judd.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED BRASS AND COPPER MANUFACTURERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

EVERYTHING IN BRASS OR COPPER

Sole Agents:
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
CHINA & HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

FLYING AT

REPULSE BAY

TO-DAY (Saturday), 5th June,
Commencing 2.30.

Safety: No Stunts.

The Macao Aerial Transport Company will give a demonstration, weather permitting of plain and safe seaplane flying with:

FIVE MACHINES

at Repulse Bay TO-DAY (SATURDAY), and SUNDAY following, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

Passengers will be carried for short flights. Silver medallions and certificates of "My First Flight" will at a later date be given to all who participate.

Booking is at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office and at Repulse Bay Hotel, where particulars can be obtained on application.

C. E. W. RICOU,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, May 29, 1920.

FLYING! FLYING!!

AT

REPULSE BAY

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) and SUNDAY.

MOTOR BUSES

will leave

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

for

REPULSE BAY

as soon after 2 p.m. as they are booked full.

RETURNING FROM REPULSE BAY at 6.15 p.m.

$2 RETURN FARE $2

Tickets may be obtained at the—

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless.

VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/3 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS.

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A large stock of Kodaks and Kodak Supplies Just arrived.

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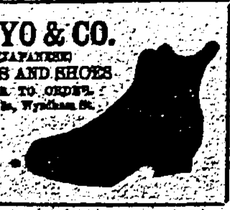

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, June 5.
Straits—Per KILDONAN CASTLE.

SUNDAY, June 6.
Bombay—Per HEIMEI MARU.
Bombay—Per MEICHI MARU.

MONDAY, June 7.
Japan Shanghai and Manila—Per FUSHIMI MARU.

TUESDAY, June 8.
Europe (via Negapatam)—Per FOOKSANG.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.
Japan—Per BOMBAY MARU.
Japan—Per SHINGO MARU.
Straits—Per PENANG MARU.

THURSDAY, June 10.
Shanghai and Japan—Per KITANO MARU.

SATURDAY, June 12.
Straits and Calcutta—Per SHINRYU MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, June 5.
*Formosa via Keelung—Per TAGA MARU, 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per KILDONAN CASTLE, 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 3 p.m.
*Japan via Moji—Per MEICHI MARU, 3 p.m.
*Amoy, Shanghai and *North China—Per TUNGWAH, 4 p.m.
Hoihow—Per NAMWAN, 5 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung—Per KAMUI MARU, 5 p.m.
Japan via Moji—Per AGAPENOR, 5 p.m.
Haiphong—Per HAIMUN, 5 p.m.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China—Per ESANG, 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per PROSPER, 5 p.m.
Haiphong—Per CHONGVA, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 6.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per TALTHYBIUS, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, June 7.
Saigon—Per AZUMASAN MARU, 8 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden—Per ARRATOON APCAR, Noon.
*Shanghai and *North China—Per HOPSANG, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 8.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China—SHANTUNG, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and *EUROPE via VANCOUVER — Per MONTEAGLE. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.
*Swatow and *Bangkok—Per CHENGTU, 10 a.m.
Philippine Islands, *Japan via Moji *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. —Per CHICAGO MARU, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE via SUEZ —Per TEIRESIAS. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 7th June at 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per NINGPO, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 10.
Shanghai and North China — Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 11.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per KITANO MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAICHING, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 12.
Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 15.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA — Per FUSHIMI MARU. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAILOONG, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 18.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji—Per IYO MARU, 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via THURSDAY ISLAND —Per TANGO MARU. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 25.
Japan via Nagasaki — Per NIKKO MARU, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per INABA MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.
Philippine Island, *Formosa via Keelung, *Shanghai, North China, *Japan via Moji Canada, *United States, *Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA Per TAJIMA MARU. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, July 1.
*Shanghai, *North China, and *Japan via Kobe—Per ATSUTA MARU, 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, July 2.
*Formosa via Keelung, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan, via Nagasaki, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA — Per KATORI MARU. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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JUNE 5th to 7th, 1920.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

IN THE ONLY SIX PART PLAY HE HAS MADE

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TILLY'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE"

Saturday, at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15
Sunday, at 6 & 9.15
Monday, at 5.15 & 9.15

ORDINARY PRICES.

CITY HALL

OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, HONGKONG.

GRAND CONCERT

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 5th June, at 9.15 p.m.

Signor D. F. AMELIAS
the famous Mandolinist
and
Mme. A. SILVESTRI
(Dramatic Soprano)
ITALIAN PRIMA DONNA,
who had the honour of singing before the Queen of Italy and King of England, assisted by Professor Danenberg.

PRICES: ... ... $3 & $2.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

The "PHARIES" of H.M.S. Titania are giving a GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE in the THEATRE ROYAL on THURSDAY, June 10th, in aid of the Seamen's Institute.

TEL. 2511. HONGKONG THEATRE. TEL. 2511.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

: o :

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in 6 parts.

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